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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Bombay Gazette

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Date of Sailing from Bombay	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1908.				
14th Mar.	ARABIA	7901		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9421
28th "	PERSIA	7921		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10809		
11th "	EGYPT	7813		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th "	MACEDONIA	10813		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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DUMBEA	6,896	Soyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

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HOTORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
TENYEMARU MARU	...	T. Kon	7th April	22nd April
JUNJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
TENSHO'O MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
HAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	8th July.
HOTORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	13th July.
TENYEMARU MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	28th July
JUNJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	27th July	8th Aug.
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KOLA	1,200	Thur. 19th Mar.	9 a.m.	Ootch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 20th Mar.	6 a.m.	(direct).

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabocvich	14th March 1908
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4147	F. Monca	15th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7888	G. Gilfunber	26th Mar. 1908.
VORWAERTS	5090	B. Bednars	24th Apr. 1908.
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3209	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar 08.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	30th " "
CASTALIA		6,390	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,960	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	27th " "
CASTALIA		6,390	14th July "

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, cause for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks and moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Hankow	Newchwang	Tsuruga	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
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Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Bombay Bara, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless hoists are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the CHARTERER'S Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRATORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1908, for BUILDING a new TOWER and VESTRY for St. Mary's Church at Parel. Value of work will be about Rs. 6,400. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, N. D., reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1908.

GRAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

MR. E. MOSES, L. M. & S., Tutor in Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, will deliver a series of two Lectures in connection with the above endowed Lectureship at the Grant Medical College, on MONDAYS, the 16th and 23rd March, 1908, at 5 P.M. (S.T.).

Subject :—Uses of some of the Indigenous Drugs in the Grant Medical College Museum.

All members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

H. W. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY, 10TH MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY 15TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 16th March, 1908

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1908.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1907, at the Rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1908, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1908.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1907, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after THURSDAY the 19th March, 1908, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 17th March, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Tuesday, the 3rd March, to Tuesday the 17th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 27th February, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Koras Land Tenure according to Collector's Bills situate at Worlee in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 18324 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 735 and 737 and 737, New No. 12979 and 12740, and 12741, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 3032 and 1-3033, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 770 and 1771 and 1772 (1) and 1773, Street Nos. 769 and 770 and 771 and 772, Naopada Worlee Road, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Worlee Mahim Road, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the west by the Worlee Souces, and on or towards the east by a public passage and proposed road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1908.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University, that the subjects for the above-named Lectureship for the Winter Session, 1908-09, will be Physiology and for that of 1909-1910, the subject will be Pathology. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four Lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session, 1908-09, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 15th April next.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College clerk.

H. W. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
BOMBAY, 10 MARCH, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1908, at 6-30 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
A. R. QUANNE,
JOINT HON. SECRETARIES.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

	Rs. a.
A Course of Practical Histology. By Edward Albert Schafer, LL.D., F.R.S.	5 10
Veterinary Medicines: Their Actions and Uses. By Finlay Dun. Edited by James Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S.	11 4
Fevers in the Tropics. Their Clinical and Microscopical Differentiation including the Milory Lectures on Kala-Azar. By Leonard Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.	26 4
Questions and Answers on Midwifery for Midwives with Syllabus of Lectures for the "C.M.B." By A. B. Calder, M.B., M.R.C.S.	1 5
Practical Text-book of Midwifery for Nurses. Robert Jardine. With forty-nine Illustrations.	4 6
Anæsthetics, their Uses and Administration. By Dudley Wilmot Buxton, M.D., B.S.	5 10
Remarks on the Uses of some of the Bazaar Medicines and Common Medical Plants of India. By Edward John Waring, C.I.E., M.D. Edited by Charles Tardey Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S.	5 4
The Borderland of Epilepsy. Faints, Vagal Attacks, Vertigo, Migraine, Sleep Symptoms, and their Treatment. By Sir William R. Gowers, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.S.	3 15
Diseases and Injuries of the Eye. With their Medical and Surgical treatment. By George Lawson, F.R.C.S. (Eng.). Revised and re-written by Arnold Lawson, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).	18 2
The Puerperium: or, The Management of the Lying-in Woman and Newborn Infant. By C. Nepean Longridge, M.D., Ch. B. (Vic.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Pathologist and Registrar, late Resident Medical Officer at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.	4 6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having returned from leave has resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway, from THIS DATE.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Acting Secretary.

VICTORIA TERMINUS, 13TH MARCH, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of VINAYAK VASSUDEV PANDIT, of Bombay, Brahamin, Hindu Inhabitant, a student, deceased

RAMCHANDRA RAGHUNATH, paternal undivided cousin of the above-named, residing at No. 8, Khatteriwadi ..... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 10th day of March, 1908.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.) from
MARCH 4th to 16th.
ADMISSION : ANNAS FOUR.
from TUESDAY March 10th to 16th inclusive.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB POINT TO POINT RACES.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of those wishing to attend the above Meeting, the Undersigned will be pleased to ENGAGE GHARRIES, to convey them from ANDHERI STATION to BAMANVADI, and back, at the rate of Rs. 6 per gharry, holding 3 persons. Applications, accompanied by cash, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, 16th instant.

E. M. WEBB, Hon. Secretary,
BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB,
Santa Cruz.

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OF these 3,500 Shares (proposed to be issued) 2,500 Shares have already been privately applied for or are agreed to be issued and the remaining 1,000 Shares only are now offered to the Public for subscription and are payable as follows :—

Rs. 25 per Share with Application.
Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment.

The balance of Rs. 50 will be payable by two instalments of Rs. 25 each, at such times as the Directors may deem fit to call for same, but at an interval of not less than one month.

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THE HONOURABLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman).
SHRIMANT ANANDRAO GAEKWAR, C.I.E.
SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
RUSTAM K. H. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
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KAZI KABIRUDDIN, Esq., Barrat-Law.
CHUNILAL B. SARAIYA, Esq.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq.
KARMALLY JOOSAB, Esq., Managing Director, Baroda.
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THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS :
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Messrs. KARMALLY BROTHERS.
REGISTERED OFFICE :
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The Company's prospectus and application Forms can be had at the Company's Office.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

FAREWELL VISIT! FAREWELL VISIT
Alfred Sutro's Masterpiece.

Thursday, March 19th.—"The Walls of Jericho."
Which ran for 600 nights at the Garrick Theatre, London.

J. M. BARRIES' FUNNY COMEDY.
Friday, March 20th.—"The Admirable Crichton."
Which ran for 700 nights at the Duke of York's Theatre.

THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
Saturday March 21st.—"Raffles."
(THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN).

JULIA NEILSON AND FRED. TERRY'S GREAT LONDON TRIUMPH.
Monday, March 23.—"Sunday."
Record run at Comedy Theatre.

PINERO'S MASTERPIECE.
Tuesday, March 24.—"His House in Order."

W. W. JACOBS SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY.
Wed., March 25.—"The Beauty and the Barge."
Which ran three years at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

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CLOSE OF SEASON FIXTURES.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS,
8 to 9-30 A.M. Eight annas;
Evening 6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30.
Admission and Skates 1 Rupee.

SATURDAY, 14TH.
SOCIAL EVENING.
Dancing and Skating.
An Exciting long distance.
Race is being arranged, particulars hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

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THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

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Terms moderate.

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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
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The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and outright by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Under instructions from the Administrator General, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusji Byramji Moos, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms the following gold jewellery consisting of—

4 gold Bracelets.
2 „ Bangles.
3 „ Bangles (Hollow)
2 „ Lockets.
6 „ Ear-rings.
1 „ Watch chain with 3 Lockets.
3 „ Necklaces.
2 „ Necklaces with glass pendants.
2 False Diamond Rings.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1908.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES

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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

The "Indian Mirror":—Calcutta recently witnessed a remarkable event when the widowed daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerji was re-married. Every Hindu whether, he be orthodox, or heterodox, should, deeply sympathise with Mr. Justice Mukerji and welcome the event with the sincerest pleasure. The poor girl became a widow when she was only ten years of age and just two months after her marriage. It would have been sheer cruelty to condemn a child of this age to perpetual widowhood. The mental agony which the parents must have suffered in contemplating the lifelong misery of their widowed daughter can be readily understood. As for the child-widow, she could have hardly realised her position. No father, and far less an educated and cultured man like Mr. Justice Mukerji, could have been an unconcerned witness of the suffering and misery of his offspring. Whatever the bigoted may say, intelligent Hindu public opinion, we are sure, will cordially approve of the course which Mr. Justice Mukerji has taken.

If there has ever been a social evil requiring the attention of every reformer, it is the treatment of Hindu child-widows. It has been proved, times without number, as conclusively as any mathematical proposition, that the re-marriage of child widows is strictly in conformity with the canon of the Hindu Shastras. It is incredible that Hinduism which is the most humane of all religions, should have authorised such treatment of child widows as Hindu orthodoxy has laid down. It is against religion—against humanity—against reason and common-sense. The man who would tolerate it is not fit to be called a Hindu nor is he to be credited with any human feeling. It is only a father or a mother that can realise the awful misery of a widowed child. We do not think, there is any Hindu, possessing the ordinary human feeling, who will not sympathise with Mr. Justice Mukerji, and bless him from the bottom of his heart for his courage in acting up to his conviction. One of the greatest Hindu thinkers, Sir Madhava Rao, who was successively Prime Minister of Travancore, Indore and Baroda, said: "The longer one lives, observes and thinks, more deeply does he feel there is no community on the face of the earth which suffers less from political evils and more from self-inflicted or self-accepted or self-created, and, therefore, avoidable evils, than the Hindu community." The truth of these remarks has been demonstrated in numerous instances. Our self-inflicted evils. Child-parentage, as Mrs. Besant has recently said, has led to the degeneration of the Hindus more than anything else. The custom of enforced widowhood, especially in the case of girls, is one of the worst cankers of Hindu Society. The cause of Hindu social reform, therefore, is of transcendental importance to the country and, every Hindu who helps that cause by his personal example is to be regarded as a true benefactor of his race. Mr Justice Mukerji has done justice to his far-famed education and culture by setting an example, which we trust, will be followed by others throughout the country. The cause of social reform can be best promoted by such men as Mr. Justice Mukerji, for they are the real pillars of Hindu society. The auspicious ceremony which has been performed in one house of Mr. Justice Mukerji, is that memorable event in the social history of India, for it has has set an authoritative seal upon the re-marriage of Hindu child-widows. We offer our hearty congratulations to our esteemed friend and trust his example will lead others to do the duty which they owe to themselves and to Hindu society

DECENTRALISATION AND ACCOUNTS.

The "Pioneer":—While the interrogatories of and the investigations by the Decentralisation Commission have been directed to a number of points which to the uninitiated appear irrelevant, it is strange that no attention has been drawn directly to the system of accounts and the Civil Service Regulations which have the most direct bearing on the subject of the enquiry. Indirectly the matter was approached when certain officers pointed out the necessity of having funds at their disposal if they are to avoid references to higher authorities and take independent action, but the extreme importance of this point seems to have been overlooked. It may be that the Commission has received a mandate not to touch on the subject of accounts and the rules on which they are based, but it is certain that no real advance in decentralisation can be made without a radical change under this head. The vast bulk of correspondence with and entailed by the Accounts Department with its ever-increasing staff can hardly be credited by a non-official. From the tahsildar to the Lieutenant-Governor every officer finds his mind occupied and his energies hampered thereby. No commercial company could afford to allow the time of its employes to be wasted and its operations restricted by so elaborate a system as now prevails, and it is not easy to see why a public body should in this respect sacrifice efficiency to an extent which would not be permitted in a well regulated private firm. It is not the fault of the Department, at any rate not of the heads thereof, though possibly an improvement could be effected with closer supervision over the clerks than is at present possible: it is the system which is at fault.

It is not possible in the limits of an article to detail the manner in which the reforms should be carried out. It is probable that no one man, however eminent his abilities, would be equal to the task. An expert of the Accounts Department would be hampered by the training he had received in, and his knowledge of the existing working of, that department. Yet his help would be essential. No one unacquainted with the workings of Government would be alone able to cope with it. A commission on which the District Officer, the Accounts Department, the business man and the expert accountant were all represented might be capable of dealing with the subject. An entire recast of the book would be inevitable, and the aim should be to simplify the Regulations and Code, to lay down general rules and principles only, to allow the heads of the provinces to deal with exceptions, to condense procedure into one volume, and to omit the mass of detail which now confuses the books, the public, and the Accounts Department.

ROADS IN MADRAS.

The "Madras Mail":—At the meeting of the Corporation an important matter came up for discussion, relating to the contract for road construction and repairs, the Standing Committee had proposed that the tenders of Mr. A. Subramania Iyer and Messrs. Binny and Co., Ltd., for the supply of material and labour for three years for road construction, should be accepted. Though this was not the lowest tender, the Standing Committee was convinced that it was likely to produce the best results, and that it would be the cheapest in the long run. The roads in Madras that are made with granite and with laterite, respectively, have varied in number and mileage under almost every Municipal Engineer who has had charge of them. One Engineer has pinned his faith to using granite on every road on which it was possible to do so; another has been in favour of using granite only on those roads on which there was heavy traffic, and laterite on others. This variation, we take it, is now to be discontinued, granite being used almost exclusively. In the matter of contractors, the Madras Corporation has not always been efficiently served. We remember more than one occasion on which an outcry against the state of the roads has been met by the Corporation transferring the blame to the contractors. The city has been divided into sections, petty contractors have been given certain sections to repair; their limited resources have been unequal to the task, and others have had to step into the gap. It was not so very long ago that the expenditure on road repairs in Madras fell more than Rs. 1 lakh below that budgeted for, owing to inability of the contractors to supply road metal. In view of these things, we think the public generally will agree with those Commissioners who, at the Meeting yesterday, voted for the tender being given to Messrs. Binny and Co., Ltd., and Mr. Subramania Iyer, notwithstanding the fact that theirs was not the lowest tender.

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History may be defined as the record of the evolution of the present. The modern world is a living organism which has grown cell by cell, century by century, out of the protoplasm of barbarism; and not a single one of those cells, not a portion of all those centuries can be disregarded if we are to understand the process of growth that has made us what we are. Historians of the past have raised up artificial barriers by separating one epoch from another, and regarding each a separate entity, when they are in reality merely separate stages in the birth, growth, and decay of nations that go to make up world-history. From a comprehensive point of view it is necessary to cast away all distinctions of ancient and modern, dead and living, and regard the world as a single body in its progressive stages of growth. Professor Freeman crystallised this important truth into an epigram when he remarked in one of his Oxford lectures that "modern history began with the call of Abraham." Since that early date no single detached period of history can be understood in its fulness or clothed with its highest interest and profit without reference to those other periods of history which make up the great whole of human being.

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30	27 4	56 13	42 15	36 5	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	60 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	45 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	65 13	—	71 11	56 13	—	45

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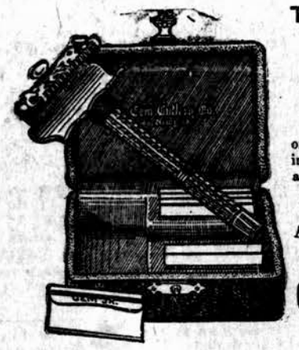

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/4		1/4
2 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3 do. Sterling Loan	101 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	63 1/2	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 9/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	55 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	since	1/4 5th Mar
Discount Bank of England Rate	3½		
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/8	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.

Mails:—
The Bombay Mails of 29th ulto. arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady with small buyers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£40,000,000	Inc.	£700,000
Public Deposits	£19,300,000	Inc.	£300,000
Other Deposits	£41,600,000	Inc.	£300,000
Government Securities	£13,900,000	Dec.	£500,000
Other Securities	£35,000,000	Inc.	£1,100,000
Notes and Gold	£30,500,000	Inc.	£1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Steady with fair demand
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	"
Mid-Americans	6·09+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	8 5/16 ungd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·61 +01	5·67 +02	5·67 +01	5·66 +02	5·62 +02
Aug.-Sept.	**Spt. Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**		**Nov.-Dec.**
5·53 +02	5·44 +02	5·37 +02		5·34 +02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	15,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. to Continent	32,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·10—10

Futures—Month of May 10 51–10 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to unfavourable cotton goods situation.
Do. do. July. 10·31—04

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 1/4 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 10·36—11
Do. do. July 10·48—11
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.
Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship 58
April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/2
April-May—H A and D—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore—52 7/8 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex ship.—15 1/4 March-April—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8—1/16
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12/2.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Buyers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 2/7—Done.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,53,000	London	Oceana	Yokohama Bank
9 Boxes Gold Bullion	6,23,000	do	do	National Bank
4 Bundles Rs	5,000	Mahomerah	Dwarka	H S Shoolsbury
6 Bundle Rs	2,000	Kuwait	do	O Dwarkadas
2 Bundles Rs	10,000	Lingah	do	Sundry Importers
9 Packages Sove	42,382			
Gold Coins	40,875	Jeddah	Mombasi	do
Rupees	2,816			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [13TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
There is very little business passing in this Market, but although Credits remain scarce, rates keep fairly steady, chiefly owing to the restricted enquiry for Bank Bills. The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand with the Credit rate almost general at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight, and closes steady. Far Eastern rates are quiet. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months'sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	168 3/4
Do. 3 months'sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight	140 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	187 1/4

Government Paper.
The Market opened quieter to-day at 95 9-16 ready and 95 11-16 for the settlement. The decline is due to the announcement that there may be a new Loan this year for Rs. 3 crores, which will no doubt be issued at a favourable opportunity in July or August. It will be interesting to read the full text of the Budget when it is available, if only to ascertain how Government propose to adjust their Council drawings which are fully Rs. 3 crores short of the amount arranged for in the last Budget. The Indian Reserve Treasury balances are about Rs. 3 crores larger than they were at this time last year and it seems to us there is a good deal to be said for preferring a sterling Loan on this occasion rather than resort to borrowing in the Indian Market. Rates at the close are steady as under:—

Cash	Rs 95-9
1st Settlement	" 95-11

Bullion:—
There was no change in Bar silver quotations in London on Thursday, ready bars being advised as 25 9-16 and forward in two months at 25 11-16. New York was also unchanged at 55 3-8. Locally there has not been very much doing, except for some enquiry for ready bars, the quotation advancing 3-8 to 67 1-16 ex-duty since morning. Forward rates are almost unchanged although the tendency is firmer. Bar gold is steady. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	67	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	66	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	66	3	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	14,79,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	12,47,000
Sundries	79,000	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities	.....	2,15,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	78,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,74,006	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	7,40,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	20,000	.....
Bullion	58,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	4,28,000	.....
Sundries	25,000	.....
Cash	.....	1,28,000

Council Bills:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, for 20 lakhs only 6·30 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1/3 29/32, tenderers at this rate receiving in full. No Telegraphic Transfers were allotted. After the sales further bills to the extent of 30 lakh were allotted at the same rate as above. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 11·50 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised is again 20 lakhs.

The mail of the 28th February brings £60,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and £20,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,70,000
Bombay	"	2,40,000
Madras	"	5,20,000
Total	Rs.	17,30,000

The mail of the 6th March brings £350,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,50,000
Bombay	"	3,30,000
Madras	"	60,000
Total	Rs.	11,40,000

The mail of the 13th March brings £10,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	100,000
Bombay	"	30,000
Madras	"	5,30,000
Total	Rs	6,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	5,222	156,656	225,542
Central India	8,005	25,721	51,578
Barsee and Nuggur	5,430	79,544	118,026
Berars	8,059	283,811	341,073
Central Provinces	9,553	211,822	222,894
Total Oomras	32,269	758,554	959,370
Dhollera	3,573	54,187	96,849
Broach	22,299	53,794	69,033
Compta and Dharwar	6,023	33,918	15,267
Westerns	251	2,944	62.86
Bengals, N.-W. P.	7,761	268,320	281,296
Rajputana	1,010	18,103	37,663
Sind	1,200	54,124	11,714
Persian	62	829	1,089
American	3,044	21,702	12,350
Egyptian	116	2,454	688
Other Sorts	...	579	573
Total	94,097	1,888,990	1,566,113

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907.—4,678 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 21st Dec. 1907.—5,027 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 12th March 08	1,289,280 "
	1,667,280 "
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 12th March 1908	541,431 "
	1,125,849 "
Afloat	18,990 "
	1,106,859 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	508,000 "
Stock in all hands on 13th Mar. 08	598,859

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The Home markets have again fluctuated during the past week, and the changes have been somewhat irregular. Statistically the position looks strong, but actually there is weakness in the market which makes itself felt on any rise and prices sag away to a lower level than the temporary advance. No doubt 'bear' influence predominates, and has done so far some time, and it remains to be seen how long this state of affairs will continue, though a permanent reaction is about due.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·10	6·09	—·01
Futures, Mar-Apl.	5·65	5·66	+·01
Do. July-Aug	5·61	5·62	—·02
New York—			
Spot	11·25	11·10	—·25
Futures, May	10·74	10·51	—·23
Do. July	10·49	10·34	—·15
New Orleans—			
Spot	11·5/16	11·1/4	—1/16
Futures, May	10·66	10·56	—·10
Do. July	10·60	10·48	—·12

The local market has been dull during the week and with the exception of settlements of Broach contracts for this month's delivery there has been little doing. A fair amount of business has been done in Broach and the margin between Good and Fine has narrowed down to Rs. 8. Prices for Broach Fine has narrowed down to Rs. 8. Prices for Broach have kept steady on the whole and so far there is no appearance of rates for "Good" giving way to any extent. The crucial test however will be after the 15th instant and the result of tenders is awaited with much interest, the "bear" and "bull" element being about evenly balanced. Some sales were made by export houses of fine M. G. Bengals for March and May delivery, and fine Broach for this month has been freely offered. Oomras have also been for sale by shippers, but without attracting much attention.

In ready cotton we have again had a dull week and holders are getting anxious to move stocks, and are pressing sales. Prices have given way without bringing any improvement in the demand.

Receipts are comparatively small, and show a falling off from 1st October 07 (as compared with last year) of 303,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	272	March
Good M. G. Broach	264 3/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	227	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	210	"
Fine M. G. Ebangaum Akola	207	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	207	"
Fine M. G. Mottia	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	197/8	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	175	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals	171	March
Good Westerns	227	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	141	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	7,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J	J.-A.
5·60 —08	5·61	5·60 —07	5·59 —07	5·55 —07

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·47 —08	5·39	5·31 —08	5·23 —08

FREIGHTS.

The market has been erratic during the week, as in some cases relets were done at rather low rates, while on the other hand fair rates were paid for ready steamers, especially by cotton shippers.

The following are ready rates:—

Antwerp	12s. 6d.	Seeds	13s.	Cotton.
Dunkirk	8s.	"	8s.	"
Havre	14s.	"	15s.	"
Hamburg	15s.	"	15s.	"
Genoa	14s.	"	15s.	"
Marseilles	11s. 6d.	"	12s.	"
Liverpool	12s.	"	12s.	"
Hull	12s.	"		
London	13s.	"		

The following relets were done:—

Antwerp	11s.
Dunkirk	8s.

For forward April-May we quote 12s. to 12s. 6d p. p. Havre and Hamburg 6d. extra. June 13s. p. p.

The market is firm for March, and steady for forward months. Tonnage is scarce, and owner's ideas are about 13s. which speculators are not prepared to pay.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quotes March 17s. April 15s, May 16s.

The "Rubattino Co." is not quoting April at present. Rates for May-June are 13s. 6d. what 14s. seeds 14s. 6d. cotton.

The "Hansa Line" quotes March 15s., April-May 12s. 6d.

The s. s. "Imaum" was taken by speculators Karachi to Antwerp at 11s. 6d., 15th to 20 March.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	27,781	cwts.
Linseed	7,943	"
Rapeseed	4,577	"
Gingellyseed	24,952	"
Poppyseed	78	"
Groundnuts	3,357	"
Castorseed	38,886	"
Rice	124,146	"
Myrabollams	42,630	"
Cottonseed	48,312	"
Mowraseed	1,482	"
Gram	8,145	"
Joowar	5,163	"
Maize	256	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED:—The market has further improved during the past week, and a fair business is reported. At the advance however buyers are again holding off, and we quote as under.

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
April-May	"	8 10 0	R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week with a moderate demand. The following are closing quotations:—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs.	9 7 6	R. T.
" Delhi	"	9 8 6	R. T.
Yellow Hinganghat	"	10 1 0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—Our market has been steadier during the week with a gradual advance in prices, and a betttr enquiry. Rates close firm as under with business passing:—

Bold white 85 per cent.	Rs.	56	8 0
Muggy	"	54	12 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	57	8 0

POPPYSEED:—Early in the week the market was quiet, but an improvement has since taken place and prices are 2 annas higher at the close. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	11 9 0	B. T.
April-May	"	11 0 0	R. D.

CASTORSEED: has been quiet but steady during the week, but at the close there is a slight improvement and business has been done at the following rates:—

Ready	Rs.	31 0 0	
April-May	"	31 2 0	

COTTONSEED:—Prices have ranged between Rs. 24-0-0 and Rs. 25-0-0 and close at the latter rate in a quiet but steady market.

MOWRASEED:—Prices have given way during the week owing to little demand, and at the close we quote Rs. 5-1-0.

GROUNDNUTS:—There has been a moderate business at and about Rs. 43-0-0 to Rs. 44-0-0 and the market closes quiet at the former rate.

WHEAT:—There has been some improvement during the week, and rates have advanced 2 to 2½ annas per cent. We quote:—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 0 6 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITES AND GREY GOODS:—The market continus dull with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues very dull, and dealers are not able to clear their heavy stocks even to a small extent, though they are prepared to sell their goods even with smart losses. The sudden fall in Home prices is to a great extent responsible for this state of affairs.

T. RED PLAIN GOODS. The demand is slack and business is poor. Bazar prices show a downward tendency.

T. RED PRINTS:—The market continues lifeless. The decline in Home prices is affecting rates here. The demand is very meagre and will probably continue to be so till after the Holi Holi days.

DHOOTIES:—The market is quiet and unchanged. Home prices are becoming easier day by day and consequently there is little business doing.

METALS.

COPPER:—The Home market remains unchanged There is not much doing in our market owing to native holidays approaching in a week.

YELLOW METAL:—The same remarks as above apply to this metal.

COALS.

The market continues strong and one of the Railway Companies is taking up lots of ready Bengal coal at full rates. There is some demand on the Bengal side. Prices for English coal have advanced, and we do not expect to see any transactions for a while. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	23	0	0	per ton,
Davidson's West Hartley	18	0	0	"
Yorkshire	18	8	0	"
Scotch	17	8	0	"
Desherghur	16	8	0	"
Lawries Desherghur	15	12	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	0	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows:—

Burmah Bulk loose	Rs.	2 14 per unit.
" new tins	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose	Rs.	3 4 0 per unit
" new tins	Rs.	3 14 0 per pair.
Russian R. San, Bulk loose	Rs.	3 6 0 per unit.
" new tins	Rs.	4 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs.	4 8 per case.

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices have dropped during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,370. Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 60 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs 50½. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 129. Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 9,700 X-D. Quarter shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2,475 X.D. Bombay Flours have advanced to Rs. 1,000. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Preference Shares have improved to Rs. 153 X.-D. and Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 150. Kamps are steady at Rs. 205. Treachers have ruled at and about Rs. 815. Phillips have been put through at Rs. 50½. Transactions in Marcks and Company shares are reported at Rs. 129. Oriental Government S. L. A. Co. Shares are in demand at Rs. 162. Port-Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ltd. shares have improved to Rs. 440. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 267½ and Preference shares have advanced to Rs. 270. Central India Mining Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 420. Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 35 and Bamanpurs at Par. Press shares are quiet and unchanged with little or nothing doing. In Mill Companies Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,830 and Swadeshis to Rs. 1,380. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,030. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 1,057½ and Crescents at Rs. 97½, Centurys are steady at Rs. 1,950. Davids after touching Rs. 3970 closed at 387½. Empress are weak at Rs. 365, Imperials are at Rs. 190, Jamsheds have dropped to Rs. 170; Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 730; Manekji Petits have dropped to Rs. 3,240. Morarjis are quiet at Rs 2,925. Sassoon S. and M. Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 955. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 175 and Standards at Rs. 1,150. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 570, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 427½, Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 115. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

"EMPIRE MOVEMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As it will not be long before "Empire Day" is once more with us, it may interest your readers to know that I have just concluded a visit to Ceylon and that on my arrival I found an influential Committee had already been appointed at Colombo, under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, to consider how best to advance the interests of the "Empire Movement" which, as your readers ar probably aware, has been organized for the purpose of awakening the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door.

As "Empire Day" (May 24th) will this year fall on a Sunday, this Committee has decided that the anniversary shall be celebrated throughout the island of Ceylon on May 22nd.

Translations in both Sinhalese and Tamil have been made of the "Empire Catechism" which, by direction of the Director of Public Instruction, will be taught in the schools.

Translations have also been made of the large "Empire Poster" which will be exhibited in all Railway Stations, and Post Offices. The movement which is founded on the watchwords "Responsibility Duty, Sympathy, and Self-sacrifice" now influences some 50,000 schools and some 5,000,000 of children throughout the King-Emperor's Dominions, whilst last year's "Empire Day" was observed by about 10,000,000 of loyal British subjects. It is to be hoped that India will take timely steps, so that this year she may take her proper place amongst other portions of the King-Emperor's Dominions in celebrating "Empire Day" and in arousing, amongst all peoples, classes, creeds, and colours a healthy rivalry in carrying out the spirit which underlies the watchwords of the movement.

These four words "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-sacrifice" express the spirit which will insure the defence, honour, and well-being of the whole Empire, and of each of the states which constitute the Empire, but still more do they express the living spirit which should preserve it from the fate which has befallen the Empires of the past. These were founded and maintained by force, the British Empire is founded in freedom, and we trust may endure not only because of the common interests that bind it together, but because of the common spiritual principles which animate and rule the countries of which it is composed. The love of personal and political freedom, the religious faith which exalts moral character, and just consideration of the interests and well-being of other nations—these principles have in the main distinguished the British Empire, have contributed to its growth, and give assurance of its permanence. They have also in a special manner won for it the respect of other nations—more than the vastness of its territory and its material power. It is therefore by keeping the watchwords of the "Empire Movement" in continual remembrance that not only the integrity and true welfare of the Empire will be maintained, but that the Empire will become the leader of the international concord, and the guardian of the best interests of humanity.

If the ideas represented by the "Empire Movement" are ever to take possession of the minds of any large numbers of the subjects of King Edward, they will have to be impressed on the rising generation in the home and in the school.

Loyalty, patriotism, obedience to lawful authority, moral thoughtfulness and love of humanity, fidelity to duty, and Readiness for sacrifice—these are some of the virtues which the movement desires to see instilled into the minds of the young, believing that through these and similar virtues good citizens are made.

It urges the state, public education authorities, teachers and parents to neglect no material aids to the cultivation of the civic virtues, and advocates that every school shall be provided with a full sized flagstaff and "Union Jack," with a large map of the Empire, showing its place in the world and therefore its opportunities, and responsibilities of service to the world, and with a portrait of the King.

It regards these as only outward aids to daily systematic instruction of the young in all matters that tend to the creation of good citizens, looking to parents and teachers not to leave this important branch of education to chance but to concentrate on it their best abilities and energies. The "Empire Movement" has developed a literature of no small interest which can be obtained from the Secretary, at 83 Lancaster Gate, London. It appeals to all citizens of the vast Empire which owes allegiance to King Edward VII to unite, at all events in thought and feeling and to think imperially, not with boastful arrogance, but with the modesty that befits true greatness, (even though it should be the case that the time has not yet arrived to federate politically) and to foster all those noble virtues which may make them worthy of the great responsibilities and duties which Providence has thought fit to place upon their shoulders.—I have, &c,

MEATH.

Newara Eliya, Ceylon, March 7.

MARY GYMNASIUM.

Under the patronage and in the presence of Lady Alishah, Mrs. Muir MacKenzie, Lady Readymoney Lady Bhatwadekar, Nawab Dilshad Begum of Mushirabad, and supported by several prominent ladies of Bombay, a special purdah matinee was given by Mr. Balliwalla's Victoria Theatrical Company in the Grand Theatre (Tardeo) on Thursday afternoon. "Lael-o-Nehar," an Urdu adaptation of Bulwar Lytton's Night and Morning, was staged on the occasion. A very large number of ladies were present at the funciton and most of the leading Mahomedan families living in Bombay availed themselves of the opportunity.

The performance was a success, and it was bound to be so, the principal characters having been assigned to Mr. Balliwalla himself and his principal actors Messrs. Hormusji Tantra and Rustom Sachin. Mr. Tantra is about the best all-round man among the Indian theatricals. His long experience on the stage, his cultivated voice, his visit to Europe, where he has seen the best actors in the world, and his natural aptitude for the profession, all stand him in good stead. Mr. Sachin who has been in this line since a child, has proved a worthy lieutenant of Mr. Hormusji Tantra.

The Grand Theatre was specially decorated for the occasion. This new theatre is very large and spacious, well ventilated and comfortable. The Stage itself is big enough to allow of scenes of the most complicated nature to be given accurately.

It has been the privilege of Mr. Balliwalla to give performances in aid of all the principal local institutions of public utility whenever called upon to do so, but often times it has been a voluntary offer too.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes.—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Merill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLOARD—Feb 21, at The Old Abbey, Countess Weir, Devon the wife of Capt H Allcard, D S O, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.
BAKER—On the 22nd Feb., at 93 Eaton Place, S W, the wife of Lieut-Colonel L S Baker, of a son.
COOTE—Feb 19, at Stockholm, the wife of Lieut Bernard T Coote, late R N, of a son.
NORMAN—Feb 20, at Honeyhanger, Haslemere, to Sir Henry and Lady Norman, a daughter.
PAUL—Feb 22, at 3 Staff Quarters, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Kent, the wife of Major Ernest Monoriff Paul, R E, of a son.
ST LEGER—Feb 23, at 94 Ashley Gardens, S W, the wife of Capt, S E St Leger, The Royal Irish Regt, of a daughter.
WILLIS—Feb 20, at Broomhall, Northwood, Middlesex, the wife of Major E H Willis, Royal Field Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLOMB—HUTTON—Feb 18, at St George's, Hanover Square, Capt Philip Howard Colomb, R N, son of the late Admiral P A Colomb, to Kathleen Charlotte, daughter of the late Col E B Hutton.
DARTNELL—GILMOUR—Feb 22, at St Michael's, Micklehem, Surrey, Staff Surg Louis E Dartnell, R N, to Margaret Rabal, daughter of the late David Gilmour.
GROVES—CRAVEN—Feb 22, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, S W, James Havelock Groves, to Elsie, daughter of the late J Craven,

DEATHS.

DANBY—Feb 12, at Hong Kong, William Danby, M I C E, aged 67
DEMOLEYNS—Feb 16, at Dingle, Ireland, Hon Edward Alured de Moleyns, son of the 3rd Baron Ventry, aged 71.
GOTT—Feb 20, at Oxford, Blanche Emily, widow of General William Charles Gott, Indian Army.
IBBETSON—Feb 21, Sir Denzil Charles Jeff Ibbetson, K C S I, late Indian Civil Service.
WYNDHAM—Feb 20, at 89 Via San Niccolo, Florence, Major Charles Wyndham, late 9th Bengal Light Cav., aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MURROW—BRYAN—March 2, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev L Klugh, Chaplain of Roorkie, assisted by the Revd A Mansell, Chaplain of Delhi, Captain H L Murrow, R A, to Isobel Merion, only daughter of Mrs Bryan.
ORGANE—WILLIAMS—March 7, at the Congregational Church, Madras, William Edward Hartland, eldest son of Rev S W Organe, late Secretary of the Bible Society, Madras, to Alice, daughter of the late Mr William Williams of Upper Llandyrrog, Carnarvon

DEATH.

MURPHY—At the Howrah General Hospital, on the 4th instant, of abscess on the liver, Richard Henry Murphy, of the Traffic Department, E I Railway.

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Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SUITES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 9-32m., 10-33a. Low water, 3-56m., 3-19a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Departure of Sir Lawrence Jenkins per mail steamer.
Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on Religion, Elphinstone High School, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, lecture on Plague, Presidency Association Rooms, 6-30 p.m.
Prize distribution, Depressed Classes Mission, near Elphinstone Road railway station, 5-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 10-13m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-47m., 4-2a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 55·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mills

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Moolnk. Mr Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtools instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced ye terday by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Koochukshah.

What is your share in the property purchased by Hassan Ali in his life-time? I mean my residences in Bombay and Poona.

What other rights do you claim? My residence, food, allowances.

Anything else? Nothing I could remember now.

The house that you reside you claim as your own property? Yes.

Do you claim the house in Bombay that you live in as your own prope ty? I claim it in a sense. The Aga Khan cannot sell it without my consent

Suppose Aga Khan sells the house without your consent. Do you then claim the sale proceeds? He cannot sell it without my consent. If he sells it, that would depend upon the arrangement between him and myself.

Do you claim any right in the property bought by Ali Shah in his life-time? No. I do not claim.

Those properties belong then to the heirs of Ali Shah? Yes, as he has paid the expenses of the family.

Do you claim any share in the property purchased by Aga Khan? I claim no share in the property purchased before dispute, but I claim share in the property bought after.

How old were you when Hassan Ali died? About 11 years.

Did your father leave any separate estate? Nothing that I am aware of.

You never heard that your father left any separate estate? I only know that whatever he had, he left to my grandfather.

Did you hear from anybody? Yes. I heard from my mother, Moochil Shah, Akbar Shah Bibi Shah.

What did Akbar Shah tell you? Akbar Shah told me that when I and my father went to Persia to marry the daughter of the Shah, presents were sent from Bombay which consisted of money, carriages and rifles.

Anything else? As my father died before the match came off evecy thing sent was returned and they were sent back to Duftarkhana.

What did Haji Beg tell you? She told me that my grandfather made very grand preparations for my father's marriage and that presents were sent from Bombay.

Who was present when Bibi Shah told you? My uncle Jangir Shah.

Were these people constantly repeating this fact to you? They often told me.

Did you ever claim by any correspondence that your father had separate estate? I don't remember.

Did you make such mention in your affidavit? I can't remember now.

To the further questions put, witness said that it was a fact that he mentioned in the interrogatory that the separate estate of his father was held by the first defendant as a Trustee. The wedding presents etc. which were sent to Persia were returned and came back to the Dufterkhana which is now under the management of the first defendant. Of the presents returned, he had seen the rifle and the carriages. On the rifle the name of Jalal Shah was written in Persian. Witness did not knew what had become of the rifle since. His father did not earn any money. His father was under thirty when he died. He said he had not meant equal share when he said in the written statement that he was jointly entitled to the offerings along with other members of the family. His share was Rs. 450 a month as pocket allowance, six horses and food.

In the matter of cash allowances, is allowance of a grand daughter of Hassan Ali same as that of the grandson? Yes.

Continuing witness said that in Hassan Ali's time a great grandson would get twice as much allowance as the grand-daughter and that Hassan Ali's sons would get 7 or 8 times more than the grandson of Kalilullah. Hassan Ali would certainly be entitled to more pocket money than his sons. He could spend as much as he liked on good cause and had sense to decide what a good cause was. He never spent the money on a bad cause Hassan Ali had several times consulted his sons, whenever he had to spend his money.

Did he spend many lakhs of horse racing? Not many lakhs, about twenty thousand rupees at the most every year, he had spent.

Was that a good cause? Yes.

How many race horses did he keep? About 20.

How many horses he had in his stable when he died? About 16 or 17 race horses.

Did Ali Shah spend the offerings as he liked? Certainly, in a good cause, as he liked.

Did he ever spend money except on a good cause? Always, except at times when he went out shooting.

Would the sons of Ali Shah, when he was Aga Khan, be entitled to larger cash allowance than his brothers? The cash allowances were about the same.

Would his daughters be entitled to larger cash allowance than his brothers? He had no daughters, as far as I know.

Continuing witness said that Alishah's sons would be entitled to the same allowance as the sons of his brothers. Witness lived in Hassan Ali's house as a matter of right from the time he was born. Every member of the family had a right to residence, Witness had horse allowance when he was a boy of 6 or 7. This, he said, was not as a matter of bounty but as a matter of right. He had also carriages provided for him. He had a male phaeton and a brougham. Every member of the family was so entitled to carriages. Witness could not say whether a child could demand for a motor-car. As soon as a child was born, its parents would demand servants and they would be provided for. The parents were entitled to demand such servants. Witness said there were several instances in which servants were so asked and given. He got cash allowance from the time he could remember. He had a race horse, when he was a boy of ten, but members of the family are only entitled to horses provided the price of the horse would be about seven or eight hundred Rupees. The allowance he got during the time of Hassan Ali was a matter of right. He was not present when the allowance was fixed. It was arranged between his grandfather, grandmother and another, but he did not know who fixed the allowance. Rupees, one hundred was paid to him by Ali Shah when he was a minor. His cash allowance was increased to Rs. 300 after his marriage. This increased allowance was fixed by his uncle Jangir Shah and Akbar Shah and Shamsulmulk and Moochil Shah. He received his cash allowance for 21 years and that was stopped 5 or 6 years ago. In his answer in the interrogatory he counted the period from the date he got his full allowance. His answer to the interrogatory that his allowance was fixed by Aga Khan and himself with the acquiescence of the family was a mistake. He said that the present Aga Khan was a minor at the time, but witness said further that the statement in the interroga tory was also correct in one sense, as Aga Khan was mentioned there as the Head of the family and the members mentioned by him now would cover the statement in the interrogatory "acquiescence of the family." His first wife died in 1897 and she had no direct cash allowance. She shared in his allowance of Rs. 300 a month. She was a member of the family and was entitled to allowance, but she did not get any as his second marriage was after the dispute. His allowance after the marriage was continued, but the payment was delayed. He received his mother's allowance. It is the custom of the family that a mother can direct her allowance to be paid to her son. His mother did not get the allowance a few months before her death.

Members of the family cannot direct payment of cash allowances to be made to anybody except to their wives or children. As far as witness could know such directions had not been given by any will, but witness knew that mother of Jengir Shah had arranged for the payment of a Rs. 100 from her allowance to Zainulabedin A sister can also direct cash allowances, to be paid to her brother. So also cousins. This custom was not mentioned in the written statement because such instances were very few. Members of the family, male or female, could demand as a right wedding presents. There is a limit to the demand, but it would vary with the position or dignity of the member: The limit was fixed on each occasion by the elders of the family. The amount of the wedding presents did not depend upon the pleasure of the Aga Khan; the parties concerned were consulted along with the elders of the family.

Do you claim a share in the Pension which Hassan Ali received from Government? Yes. If the pension had been expended on family I would claim it.

Do you claim a share in the pension which Ali Shah received from Government? Yes, if the pension had been expended, on the family.

Witness said that he would similarly claim the pensi n received from Government by the present Aga Khan. Family must be maintained out of the property and the offerings. It was the first duty to maintain family out of the income.

Is your reply to the interrogatory No 9 true? I adhere to that answer, if the amount was spent for family expenses, as long my pocket allowance etc., was paid I do not claim it, otherwise I do.

Continuing witness said that there was difference between the pension and the other income from offerings If the expenses of the family were well met no member of the family had any right to claim for the pension which then Aga Khan could spend for his own use. He said it was not the duty of the present Aga Khan to spend the pension on the family as long as the members of the family were well maintained and kept. If the pension was the only service of income it had to be spent for family expenses. The Aga Khan had ceased to maintain the family respectably and nicely and so, the pension had also morally ceased to be the property of Aga Khan. It was the moral duty of Aga Khan to pay to the members their allowances etc. He must pay them. He said that paragraph 2 of the plaint regarding the pension of 3,000 rupees received from Government by Hassan Ali forming part of the entire family estate was correct. Witness said he had no personal knowledge where Jalal Shah lived. Hassan Ali lived in the first floor of the house because it was his own house. He did not live there with the leave and license of the witness and other members. After Hassan Ali died, his widow remained there for a short time, but witness could not say for how long. Haji Beg was entitled to a right of residence. The house belonged to Hassan Ali's estate, but witness had a charge on it because it was in his possession. He had no deed, but the fact of his mother and himself were living there for the last 40 years would give him the rights to residence in that house. On the ground floor of that house some servants, Amir and others are living. They are living on the ground floor by the permission of the witness.

Here the Judge asked the witness to give his answer in a more becoming manner.

It was usual for a Mahomedan father to have his children and grand children. All members of the family were entitled to houses in Bombay and in Poona. Witness said that if he wished to go to Persia, he was entitled to a residence there; so also other members of the family. The house in which the witness lived in Poona was the same house when Hasan Ali used to live. In Hassan Ali's life time Akbar Shah's and Jangir Shah's mother used to live there; so also Bibi Gohur and her children. In 1890 the whole house was given to the Gaekwar of Baroda to live in by the 3rd defendant and the house that Shah Bibi occupied was also given to the Dewan of Baroda to live in. All this, witness said, was with his consent and permission. Witness could not say when it was occupied by the Nawab of Junagadh.

When the house was not occupied, the key of the house was kept by a Karbari. When any member of the family wanted to go and occupy the house, instructions were sent to the Karbari. He had no deed of gift to the Poona house. That house belonged to Hassan Ali's estate. Witness said that he got his full cash allowance when he got himself married. His first wife was about 12 years old. In connection with his marriage he got from Akbar Shah Rs. 3,000, and Jengir Shah Rs. 5,000 and that in all he got about 12.000 for his marriage. Witness said that he cannot remember any instance of members of the family who are grown up and not receiving any cash allowances.

It is not a fact that Matusa Khan, son of Mustafa Khan, who is a member of the family, did not get any cash allowance? I can't say.

Continuing witness said that he heard that Abdul Cassum Khan and Mamood Aga had got separate cash allowances. Witness said that he cannot say whether Ibrahim Khan got any cash allowance. He heard that Ali Roza Khan had received some cash allowance, but he cannot say whether Abas Kuli Khan got any allowance. Shahabuddin Shah used to spend more than 12 to 1,300 rupees a month but he cannot say if he had any separate cash allowance. Witness had always thought that Ali Shah had a separate cash allowance during Hassan Ali's life-time. The witness was further questioned with regard to the cases in which it was stated that no separate allowances had been paid to certain male and female members of the family.

Questioned as to whether he was a Zuffi, witness said that the sect to which he belonged was called the Dawish Section and not Zuffi.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

SUIT BY A MAHOMEDAN EXECUTOR.

English Principles of Equity.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman has delivered judgment in a suit brought by Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani against Bai Rehmatbai widow and others, in which the plaintiff, as the sole surviving executor of Bai Hirbai Alladeen, sought to recover a sum of Rs. 7,307-9-6, with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. J. L. Dawar, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants. The facts of the case have been reported.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in delivering judgment, said it had been agreed by consent that, at present, he should deliver judgment only on the question of limitation and as regarded the promissory notes for Rs. 4,000, executed by Fazulbhoy Alladeen. It was contended for the defendants (1) that the promissory note, by the insertion of the date, had been materially altered, and was therefore void; and (2) that as the plaintiff sued on the note, the suit must fail on that ground. As regarded the insertion of the date, ordinarily it would no doubt be a material alteration, but having regard to the circumstances of this case, his Lordship was of opinion that there was no material alteration. There was no doubt tha, at the time the date was inserted, Fazal was not aware of it, but his Lordship was satisfied that he was apprised of it shortly thereafter. But even assuming he was not, at any rate he knew of it after the death of the testatrix. It was evident the book remained in his possession till his death. His Lordship believed the plaintiff's evidence as true and held that Fazal knew about the insertion of the date. The objection, on that ground, therefore failed. As regarded the second objection, the plaintiff did not sue on the note, and moreover, even if he sued thereon, the objection would not stand. There was again the fact that the promissory note was not like an ordinary negotiable instrument, but was in a book of Bai Hirbai, the testatrix. His Lordship, therefore, held that this objection also failed. As regarded the question of limitation, Mr. Lowndes had argued that, under Section 50 of the Civil Procedure Code, the plaintiff having based his claim in the plaint on the assumption that the claim was not barred because Fazal was an executor, he could not now change his position and raise the claim on the ground that he was an express trustee. His Lordship must, however, hold that the plaintiff ought not to be precluded from raising a consistent ground—a ground that was quite consistent with that raised in the plaint. As regarded the question whether the executors in this case were express trustees of the sum of Rs. 4,000 due from Fazalbhai, on a construction of the whole will, his Lordship held that they were not, and that no express trust was created in respect thereof; and as such they could not come within the meaning of Section 10 of the Limitation Act.

Mr. Lowndes had strenuously argued that there being no express trust created in respect of the sum, the claim was barred, as Section 9 of the Limitation Act had no application; and there being a direct statutory provision, the equitable principles on the subject prevailing in England had no application.

His Lordship must say that this point had not yet been specially decided in any previous cases. Mr. Justice Russell had, however, held in a similar case that section 10 of the Limitation Act applied. But the facts in that case were different. Counsel for the plaintiff here had argued that no provision was made in the Limitation Act for the case of an executor while a provision was made for that of an administrator, because in the case of the former there was no disability, as from his very appointment all the property of a testator vested in him, while as regarded the latter, there was a disability as he was appointed by the Court, and there was necessity for some provision to be made in the Act to avoid the claim being barred. According to English principles, the very appointment of an executor discharged the debt at common law. But equity stepped in and held that no doubt the debt was extinguished but it was to be held as assets received in the hands of the executor for the benefit of those legally entitled thereto. His Lordship held that the same equitable principles would apply here. Moreover, Section 87 of the Trusts Act was also to that effect. His Lordship therefore held that there was no bar of limitation; and that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover the sum of Rs. 4,000; and the defendants' contention on that ground also failed. The plaintiff had accepted the defendants' proposal that she should deposit the Rs. 4,000 as security pending the Commissioner's report, and that on her so depositing the amount, the suit might be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. His Lordship therefore ordered that on the defendants' depositing within one week the sum of Rs 4,000, the suit be referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts on the basis of his Lordship's decision on the question of the promissory note. Costs and further directions reserved.

POLICE COURT.

DISPUTE ABOUT A BUTTON.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Heerji Lalji, a jeweller, appeared to account for a diamond button, of the value of Rs. 301, the property of one Goculdas Bhowan.

The complainant deposed that he was a broker in jewellery. He had known the accused for the past five or six years. On the 1st February last he gave the accused a diamond button worth Rs. 30, on credit, as the accused who is a jeweller wanted it for his customer. The accused said he would show it to his customer and if approved of would pay the complainant the value or return it in three days. The complainant had made an entry in his book. He had not taken the accused's signature. After three days the accused informed the complainant that his customer had approved of the button but would give a final reply in three days. When the complainant called upon the accused after two days, the latter stated that the customer had left for Poona and would return in ten days' time. At the expiry of this period the accused said the customer wanted the button for Rs.250. The complainant did not accept the offer and asked for the return of the button. After some days the accused told the complainant that the button would be returned when the latter paid him the hundred rupees due to him for the loss of an ornament for which the complainant was responsible.

The accused said the complainant gave him the button for sale, not on 'jaughar'. The complainant owed him Rs. 100 and when he was asked for it gave the button for sale asking the accused to deduct the sum from the proceeds. There was no time limit for the return of articles on sale. The complainant was one of his brokers. The button was made over to Hirachand Buttonchand as an arbitrator.

The case was remanded.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to Government of India, dated 11th March:—

Standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and East Khandesh, and elsewhere they are in good condition, except for slight damage by winds in parts of Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Kolaba, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Threshing is in progress in parts of Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch. Lauds are being prepared for the next season in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kaira, Khonkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Cutch. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan and Kathiawar. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 37 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 18 to 33 per cent., in the Deccan 23 to 51 per cent. and in Karnatak 35 to 57 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Demand for labour is generally sufficient and wages normal. Emigration from Ahmednager and Bijapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Eight test works are in progress in Panch Mahals with 1,812 persons on the last day of the week ending 29th ultimo. Ninety persons were relieved on forest works in West Khandesh during the week ending 3rd instant.

THERE is a probability, says a Home paper, of the pastime of bowls becoming a popular recreation with soldiers, and following upon the announcement that the Duke of Connaught is to have a green laid down at Malta, arrangements are being made to form military teams on service in London. It is suggested that facilities might be afforded in Hyde Park for the men stationed at Knightsbridge Barracks, Regent's Park for Albany Barracks, St. James's Park for Wellington Barracks, and Bird's Court for Chelsea Barracks.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Parel Street Scheme.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 3rd March:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 17th December 1907, the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 11th February, 1908, sanctioning the Parel Street Scheme, No. XXXI:—Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 16th January:—"Referring to sections 28 and 32 of Bombay Act, IV. of 1898, I have the honour, on behalf of the Board, to submit, for the sanction of Government, the scheme prepared under the orders of the Board and duly notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act, viz., the Parel Street Scheme, No. XXXI; 1 beg to append, as required by section 28 (2) of the Act.—(a) the report of the Improvements Committee, No. IX, dated 11th December 1907, adopted by a resolution of the Board, No. 262, dated 17th December 1907, giving a description with full particulars of the scheme; (b) complete plans and estimates of the cost of executing the scheme amounting to Rs. 84,53,900; (c) a statement specifying the land to be acquired; (d) a bound list (Appendix D) of the names of the persons who, in answer to the notices mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 27 of the Act, dessented with the reasons stated by such persons for their dissents in respect of the acquisition of their properties: (e) two schedules showing the rateable value as entered in the Municipal Commissioner's Assessment Book on the 9th May 1907, being the date of the publication of the notification relating to the land under section 27, viz.—(i) all land specified in the statement under clause (c); (ii) other land wholly or partially situated within 80 feet from either sides of the streets to be formed or altered in executing the scheme. No representation has yet been received from the Municipal Corporation under section 27 (1) (a) although the statutory period expired on 9th June 1907. The main object with which this scheme has been prepared is to provide in the neighbourhood of many of the mills and of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Work shops suitable sites for the erection of building for the accommodation of mill and railway employes most of whom now live in the more crowded parts of the City at a considerable distan e from their work.

It will be remembered that the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.) in his letter, dated the 27th August 1903, invited the attention of the Trustees, among other things, to the question of housing in the north of the Island as large a portion as possible of the people who work there; and the Board, by their Resolution dated the 27th April 1904, resolved that 'pending amendment of the Trust Act empowering them to grant facilities for the provision of quarters for the poor by large employers of labour which has already been asked for from Government, the Trustees are willing, under Section 31, to undertake as an experimental measure one or two small street schemes in the north of the Island in connection with which quarters for the poor should be provided in localities where there is a large amount of employment and a deficiency of accommodation for the operatives."

Following upon this Board undertook the investigation of three small schemes for the purpose, but found them to be unsatisfactory, and decided to await the result of enquiries regarding a possible scheme in the neighbourhood of the Suparibagh Road, which were being then undertaken.

The result is the scheme which is now submitted. Since it was first taken in hand the electric tramway system has been inaugurated, and has been extended northwards from the former terminus at Parel along the Suparibagh Road. Property has appreciated in value and the original estimates have had to be modified. The scheme, however, is estimated to entail but a comparatively small eventual lock-up of capital, and the Trustees believe that this will be fully justified by the establishment in so convenient a position of a healthy working class district. Advantage has at the same time been taken to propose the widening of the Dadar and Suparibagh Roads, which form part of the main north and south artery of the City, to 120ft., thus continuing the wide avenue which is to traverse the suburban Schemes V and VI from Sion to Dadar.

The Board consider that a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs (over and above the estimated cost of execution of the scheme, viz., Rs. 84,53,900) for housing the poorer and working classes, who will be displaced by the scheme, will meet all requirements. This amount is accordingly added to the estimate for the scheme bringing in the total estimated expenditure to Rs. 89,53,900. "I have the honour to request that Government will be pleased to accord their early sanction to the scheme as now submitted." Resolution.—The scheme is sanctioned. Resolution—To be recorded. The necessary steps should be taken to issue the Declaration required under Sections 29 and 32 of the Act.

THE MORTALITY IN CHAWLS.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated 19th February, regarding the mortality statistics of the Board's Chawls:—I circulate herewith for the information of the Board the mortality statistics of the Board's Chawls during the year ended 31st December 1907. The chawls, which have been longest in occupation, and where consequently the effect of the improved sanitary conditions under which the occupants live should be most clearly marked, are those at Agripada and Nagpada. As we have complete records of these chawls for full 2 years, I give below the figures for each of the four half-years.

Period.	Average monthly population.	Death-rate per 1,000 per annum.
1st January to 30th June 1906...	4,418	69·24
1st July to 31st December 1906..	4,646	53·38
1st January to 30th June 1907...	4,755	34·49
1st July to 31st December 1907..	4,831	27·32

There has no doubt been a general improvement in the health of the city but these figures are very striking and I think we are entitled to take some credit for them on account of the design of the chawls and the attention bestowed on the state of their surroundings.

For the chawls at Chandanvadi (Princess Street Estate) we have only one complete year's returns. They were partially occupied towards the end of 1906, but were not fully occupied even in the first half of 1907. The results in these are:—

Period.	Average monthly population.	Death-rate per 1,000 per annum.
1st January to 30th June 1907...	1,775	42·81
1st July to 31st December 1907..	2,192	31·93

I prefer not to make much of the difference in these two half-years as the second half is always the healthier. It will be safer to await another year's returns before drawing conclusions.

The semi-permanent camp on Churney Road has been occupied for more than the full year and the figures here are:—

Period.	Population.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.
1st January to 30th June 1907...	731	38·44
1st July to 31st December 1907..	810	22·22

The same remarks apply here, but we may, I think, note the last figure with great satisfaction.

In all these cases it must be remembered that we are dealing with the poorest and most ignorant classes of the population, the normal mortality among whom raises the average for the whole city, and if due regard be given to this point the figures appear to me to be quite remarkable. Compare them with the following, which give the results in certain old buildings which we have acquired and which we have adapted for housing some of the displaced poor pending their transfer to permanent chawls:—

Period.	Population.	Death rate per 1,000 per annum.
1st January to 30th June 1907...	503	57·95
1st July to 31st December 1907..	400	35·00

The Camp on Paltan Road which accommodates now about 1,200 persons from Mandvi, Koliwada was only occupied partially for the last 3 months of 1907. These people came straight from the worst slums of the Koliwada bringing with them no doubt the seeds, and in many cases the full growth, of disease. No useful comparison can be made from only 3 months' figures, but it may be recorded that for October, November and December—perhaps the best months of the year—the death-rate among the 797 average population was no less than 80·30. It will be interesting to see the figures for 1908.

The Imamwada chawls are not yet complete, but two of the blocks were occupied (930 persons) for 2 months only in 1907, the average death-rate among these being 26·81. These figures, again, are of no practical use.

Among the 9,900 persons housed there were 26 deaths from plague, 16 from phthisis, one from cholera and one from small-pox.

Ten of the plague deaths occurred among the 500 occupants of adapted old buildings, seven (one imported) among the 4,800 at the Agripada and Nagpada chawls, six among the 2,000 at the Chaudanwady chawls and two at the Churney Road Camp (800). The difference between old buildings and new chawls is very marked. The deaths in chawls constructed by the Trust—including the temporary huts—represent 1 in 500, whereas in the adapted old buildings they are in 150.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE Minister of Agriculture formally denies the statement made in the House of Commons to the effect that 15 per cent. of the Argentine meat exported to England was infected with tuberculosis. He declares that the inspection carried out by the Argentine authorities is most rigorous, and that the sanitary condition of the cattle is excellent.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Horses Left in.

SATURDAY MARCH 14.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday March 12.

THE SPRING PLATE.—1 Mile:—Sacristan II, Hunting Horn, Admiral Crichton, The Master, Mother Goose, Baritone, Zotique, Circuit, Sugar Apple, Faded Lily, Alruna, Flotsam, Sir Galahad.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—5 Furlongs:—Forfeit, Baritone, Epitome, Lady Metal, Lady Lomond, Alruna, Spiros, Conscience, Gunner and the Earl.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—1 1-4 Miles:—Alma Young Kohinoor, Eed, Dhafer, Dilerjung, Dumra, Dhamas, Spearmint, Moonib Pasha, Ejector, Antico, Nooman, Beudgo, Wait-a-While, Gladiator, Scarlet and Rashad.

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—1 Mile:—Haphazard, Early Dawn, Teacher, Good Luck, Archie, Eclipse, Success, Poland and Blarney.

THE LITTLE MAIDEN PLATE.—6 Furlongs:—Basheer, Mutlag, Farce, Selvar Stream, Ariff, Jalmood, Malik Jaman, Moscow, Amood, Hazza, Madrid, Rosebud, Adham, Happy Land, Viceroy, Little Officer, Maluan and Hobycan.

DEVISION OF THE NURSERY PLATE.—7 Furlongs:—Great Power, 9st 11lbs. Safooz, 9st 12lbs, Sher. 9st, Winter, 9st 6lbs Respectable, 9st 4lbs Shimal, 8st 11lbs, Saraband, 8st 3lbs Zargaum 8st 10lbs Hamvyoon, 8st 11lbs, Fritz, 8st. Ajeel, 8st 10lbs, Fizz, 8st 10lbs Martyn, 8st, Al Fatih, 8st 6lb, Balmoral, 8st 7lbs Sanjakdhar, 7st 13lbs, Vendetta, 8st 5lbs Fallah, 7s 13lbs, Narsen, 7st 12lbs, Chesterman, 8st 4lbs [Footas, 7st 12lbs, Moosbad, 7st 12lbs, Russam, 8st 4lbs Rising Falcon, 7st 12lbs, Gasban, 7st 11lbs, Nusban, 8st 3lbs Naief, 7st 11lbs, Fattahal Kher, 7st 11lbs, Begler Beg 8st 2lbs Clincher, 7st 8lb, Broadrib, 7st 10lbs, Desert King, 8st 2lb, Porter, 7st 4lbs Diamond King, 7st 8lbs Young Chand, 8st 1lbs. Aden, 7st 4lbs His Highness, 7s 8lbs Silkration, 7st 13lbs Burjas, 7st 2lbs Viceroy, 7st 7lbs Meerdhan, 7st 10lbs, Colabs, 7st 2lbs Astoria, 7st 6lbs Afreed. 7st 9lbs.

Top weight on this division has been raised to 9st and the others in proportion.

13th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH 1908.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Little Maiden Plate, 3 p m
2nd Race—The First Nursery Plate, 3-30 p m
3rd Race—The Second Nursery Plate, 4 p m
4th Race—The Kempton Park Plate, 4-30 p m
5th Race—The Andheri Plate, 5 p m
6th Race—The Spring Plat 5-30 p m
7th Race—The Jackal Club plate 6 p m
8th Race—The Third Nursery Plate 6-30

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-25 p m	
Church Gate	2-30 p m	(a)
Grant Road	2-35 p m	(a)
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-40 p m	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13 March 1908.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following is the programme for to-day:—

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Swin	Scr	Sergt-Major Gilt, R E
Swale	Scr	Corporal Offord RE
Pinnace I	3 9	H M S Hyacinth
Pinnace II	3 9	do
Invicta	4 17	Sapper Prince, R E

Course No. 16 = 63 miles.—Time-limit 7 p m

A B & C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—for a Cup presented by the Presidency Engineers of Bombay sails at C Class Start 3-30 p.m. B Class Start 3-45 p m A Class Start 4 p m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Mutee R E
Turquoise	7 8	S F. J. Preston
Melody	7 8	J R K Macbeth
Icos	12 22	B Faulkner
Erin	25 51	J W Parker and R W Fisher
Manikin	28 32	Officers, RA
Trixie	28 51	Officers, Royal Scots
Peewit	29 25	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	27 38	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall
Maud	26 28	
Mog	29 30	Capt T H Gloster
Tomtit	30 13	Dr F M Gibson
Lapwing	41 0	Miss MacLean
Curlew	41 54	C A Wordsworth
Wagtail	41 54	R Carruthers
Coralie	45 28	Mayer H Mead
Valkyrie	47 18	H E Johnson and R Walker
Jean	48 2	C N Moberly

Course No 48 plus 1 = 10·7miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE)—Sails at 4-30 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
24' Cutter	Scr	HM S Hyacinth
26' Cutter	Scr	S M Defences
23' Gaffy	4 12	do
21' Gaffy	4 12	H M S Hyacinth
30 Gig	6 18	do
30' Cutter	12 36	do
36' Cutter II	12 36	do

Course No. 16 = 6·3 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

BOMBAY LAWN TENNIS.

The following matches in the Singles of the Western Indian Championship will be played this afternoon at 5-30:—

(1) Capt G. Lucas vs. Capt Drammond
(2) J. Stewart Milne vs. A. H. Glendenning.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB POINT TO POINT RACES.

We are asked to state that for the convenience of those wishing to attend the Jackal Club Point to Point Races, Mr. E. M. Webb, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Jackal Club, will be pleased to engage gharries, to convey them from Andheri Station to Bamanvadi, and back, at the rate of Rs. 6 per gharry, holding 3 persons. Applications, accompanied by cash, to be sent in on or before Monday, 16th instant.

ROYAL SCOTS JUNIOR LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

"D" Company V "G" Company.

THIS the Final Match of the League at Head Quarters was played on Thursday evening before a large audience, and resulted in a win for "D" Company by one goal to nil, after a well contested game "D" Company had to beat "G" Company to be winners of the Head Quarter Companies.

Final Positions of Bombay Companies.

Coy.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Points.
"D"	8	6	0	2	22	3	14
"G"	8	6	1	1	13	2	12
*Band	8	3	4	1	5	9	7
"B"	8	1	5	2	4	13	4
"C"	8	0	0	2	1	18	2

* Holders.

RAJKOT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 13.

The second day's Races were as good as the first day's. The Agency Stakes, valued at Rs. 350, was carried off by "Billy" of the Bhownagar Lancers, which possesses some excellent animals. The Nawanagar Stakes, valued at Rs. 325, was won by "Woodcutter," belonging to Mr. O'Hara of Karachi. The Oriental Handicap, valued at Rs. 175, was carried off by "Sungar," belonging to the Rana Saheb of Porbandar, against all expectations, "Calcutta" being the hot favourite. The Charger stakes was also won by "Billy" of the Bhownagar Lancers. "Billy" is a Bhownagar paddockbred animal. The Pony Handicap was carried off by "Moonlight" of the Chief of Manavadar.

The "Kathiawar News" announces that Maharaja Sir Pratapsinhji of Idar proceeds, next month, to England, for a change of air. He will stay there for about three months probably, as the guest of His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Jam Sahib Ranjitsinhji of Jamnagar, who the public will be glad to learn has greatly benefited by the change.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 13.

Inman is playing Bliss, in a game of 4,000 up in which the former concedes 1,500; at the conclusion of the opening stage of the game, and at the Union Club last night, the score stood—Inman 1,008, Bliss 2,046.

SECUNDERABAD SPRING RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 13.

The following are the results of the first day of the Secunderabad Spring Meeting:—

THE HORSE HURDLE.—One mile and three furlongs over six flights.

Colonel Grantham's Matchlock, 10st. 7lbs, Mr. Pasey 1
Mr. Kenworthy's Dandy, 10st. 10lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. Meade's Light of Asia, 10st. 10lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Baby, 10st. 9lbs. and BadNews 10st. 7lbs

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths dividing second and third. Time—3 minutes 48 secs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Matchlock, 5 to 1 Dandy, 2 to 1 Badnews, 5

The DHARIWAL First

LIMERICK COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000

for a single line!

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO—

Fill in a last line to the following Limerick—

DHARIWAL IS THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAKE.
PURE WOOL LOHIS WITHOUT ANY FAKE.
THAN IMPORTED, FAR BETTER,
JUST SEN US A LETTER.
. . . . .

Send it to us with an order for a Dhariwal ohi, mentioning colour required, together with Rs. 4-8-0 to cover cost of the Lohi (Rs. 4-4-0).

The extra four annas is charged to help defray postage and packing.

Mentioned that you agree to accept the Manager's decision as binding in every respect and rest assured that your effort will be fairly judged and the prizes awarded without prejudice.

Any number of last lines may be sent, but each must be accompanied by a further order for a Lohi with a remittance of Rs. 4-8-0.

No member or employee of the Company is eligible to compete.

This competition will close on the 30th April next and the result published in this paper. Should you require the result specially posted to you, a stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

The prizes are as follows :—

		Rs.
1st. PRIZE...	...	1,000
2nd. PRIZE...	...	250
10 PRIZES of	...	50 each.
20 PRIZES of	...	25 each.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

PROGRESSIVE ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALISM.

THE late Mr. Robert Knight who was the doyen of the Indian newspaper world of his day, and a contemporary of that genial colossus of Calcutta journalism, J. O'B. Saunders the first, used to relate that on the day he landed in Bombay he found the Fort walls placarded with the interesting announcement that a certain individual was a liar. A powerful expletive preceded the noun, the posters bore the signature of an Anglo-Indian publicist, whose paper was not large enough to enfold his vituperations of a rival disciple of the pen, and he had therefore resorted to the curious method of giving expression to it. This happened some ten years after the Press had received the freedom conferred by Sir Charles Metcalfe's Act of the mid-thirties of last century which abolished deportation, confiscation, official censure and all the other terrors that had environed journalism in India for the first half century of its existence. One of the first uses to which the Calcutta publicists put their newly-won freedom was the launching of a campaign of calumny against the legal Member of Council (Macaulay) who had drafted the Act which gave it, because he had subsequently introduced legislation which contemplated the withdrawal of certain Anglo-Indian privileges in the Bengal mofussil. The personal journalism cultivated by our progenitors of the middle of last century has long since disappeared, although even as recently as five and thirty years since such epithets as swill-tub, jelly-fish, and tallow-chandler were occasionally used to emphasise differences in opinion. These curious specimens of newspaper philology, belonging to periods where Indian journalism was still in the evolutionary stage, are recalled by the history of the craft which is now appearing in the pages of the "Calcutta Review." The exegesis in the current number brings the history of the Bengal Section of it down to the period of the arrival of Lord Auckland, who in the present era is principally remembered for his exploit of initiating our first Afghan War. But local journalism should reverence his memory for the reason that he was mainly instrumental in procuring the retention of Metcalfe's ordinance in the Indian Statute Book. The acting Governor-General of the mid-thirties, whose sympathies had long been enlisted on the side of independent criticism by the Press and the abolition of the inquisitorial bogies created by the Marquis Wellesley, seized the opportunity offered by his temporary elevation to give effect to these views. He had a willing coadjutor in his Legal Member who shared his opinions, and the two experienced difficulty in converting the other Councillors into appreciative supporters of the proposed measure. It repealed all the previous regulations for muzzling the Press which had been so carefully elaborated by timorous predecessors and was more applicable to the whole of the East India Company's possessions. The new Act was received with acclamation in Calcutta and elsewhere and Metcalfe and his colleagues were hailed as the liberators of public opinion. But its reception by the Directors in Leadenhall Street was of a very different character. Their consternation at what had occurred, and anticipations of the perils of a free Press make amusing reading for the present-day journalist who has nothing to apprehend from officialdom, provided he avoids the meshes of certain well-known sections of the Penal Code, or does not bring himself within the purview of Lord Hastings' useful Regulation of which the Punjab has had some recent experience.

The Directors penned a minatory despatch the arrival of which in Calcutta synchronised with the assumption of office by the New Governor-General, Lord Auckland. Amongst other objections to the Act this document averred that it was a piece of hasty legislation "in opposition to all our previous orders. That this proceeding must be considered the more unjustifiable inasmuch as it has been adopted by a Government only provisional and when a Commission for framing a code of laws for the three presidencies was about to commence its important labours." We predict that your apparent liberality will be productive of no beneficial results either to the subjects or the rulers of India. No just grounds, nor indeed scarcely any grounds, at all, appear on the face of your minutes, to reconcile us to the change in contemplation." After pointing out that they were empowered by Act of Parliament to repeal any Indian ordinance which failed to meet their approval, the Directors took credit for their magnanimity in not using this prerogative because on the occasion under discussion it might be productive of undesirable results, and finally they declared their intention of waiting "for the deliberate advice of the Governor-General in Council after the arrival of Lord Auckland." The new ruler was aware of this angry impeachment of the proceedings of the provisional Government and has probably perused it before its transmission to Calcutta. For, in a private letter to Metcalfe, he referred to the commotion which his emancipation of the Press had aroused in London, and committed himself to a very definite opinion on the subject when he wrote: "The good people of England have taken strangely to heart the establishment of a free Press in India, and there has been a disposition to reject the Act by which it has been effected. I am exceedingly surprised at the manner in which this measure has been received both by the Court and the Board. Upon all observation I am well satisfied that it rests upon a good principle and the tenor, therefore, of our answer to the Court cannot be doubted." Lord Auckland's action after his arrival in Calcutta was in complete accordance with the views expressed in the private epistle to his temporary predecessor. The despatch of the Directors was considered by the Governor-General and his Colleagues, each of whom penned minutes upon it, but unfortunately for the completeness of the story only one of these documents has been disinterred from the Calcutta archives. This is the final pronouncement of Macaulay whose convictions are summarised in the following emphatic sentence: "I conscientiously think that we acted wisely when we passed the law on the subject of the Press; I am quite certain that we should act most unwisely if we were now to repeal that law." Lord Auckland and his advisers were unanimous in the opinion that the new Press Regulation should be upheld by the Government, and after the receipt of a despatch from Calcutta embodying this view, we hear no more of the controversy, the home autocrats having wisely decided to drop the matter.

It is thus apparent that although Metcalfe passed the Act inaugurating the era of free journalism in the East, to his successor is due the credit of preventing its repeal by declining to succumb to the threats and cajolery of the Directors. It is only just to Lord Bentinck's memory to say that during his proconsulship in the first lustrum of the thirties, he encouraged free criticism in the Press by refusing to apply the coercive measures to it which were repealed after his departure. As we have already seen, Macaulay, whose unsociability and general assumption of superiority to his surroundings had offended the Calcutta Journalists, was the first victim of its freedom. And after him there were a good many occupants of the journalistic pillory, for the liberty which had been so long withheld was very freely used in the forties and fifties on both sides of India for the flagellation of public, and occasionally private foes. There was much riotous and vituperative penmanship in those days, as we shall see when the writer in the "Calcutta Review" arrives at the Bombay Section of his story. Sir Charles Napier's vitriolic denunciation of our Press of the early fifties was evoked by good cause, as he had long been subjected to its inconvenient attentions and criticisms. With the advent of the seventies, however, the student of Indian newspaper ethics observes that the old polemical style was gradually replaced by the courteous and unimpeachable phraseology which is the characteristic of present day English journalism both in the East and West and one has now to go to Westminster in quest of the personalities, once the exclusive property of the Press, and to hear honourable members accusing each other of abyssmal "ignorance" or "warlike liberalism" and other oratorical exotics with which our legislators season the dull interludes of party politics.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

A STATEMENT was recently made in Parliament that further investigation would be made into Japan's protest against the Fakumen railway, and this means that recognition of its validity will entail the cancellation of the project. The position, briefly, is as follows: The Treaty of Portsmouth gained for Japan from Russia the latter's rights over the Manchurian railway south of Kuan. chengtze, and subsequently China tacitly admitted Japan's rights in South Manchuria. Furthermore, in addition to the published Convention, it appears that certain supplementary Articles were agreed to, formally recorded, and exchanged in the form of official minutes, during the course of the negotiations—Articles which, the Japanese aver, were withheld from publication at the request of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. By one of these supplementary clauses, China undertook, for "the protection of the interests of the South Manchuria Railway," not to construct any main line in the neighbourhood of that Railway and parallel thereto, or any branch line prejudicial to its interests. It is upon the strength of this prohibitory clause that the Japanese Government objects to the present proposal of the Chinese to extend their Northern Railway system northwards from Hsinmintun to Fakumen, and has intimated its intentions of preventing the work by forcible measures, if necessary. Britain is now involved in the matter because the Government of Manchuria, evidently fearing construction on its own account, has entered into preliminary agreements with British railway contractors and capitalists for the construction of the section to Fakumen. The position is one of delicacy, for it brings the strictly protective clause of one treaty with the declared policy of the open door, and it raises the question, recently debated by the *Daily Telegraph*, as to how far Japan is entitled to the benefits accruing from the struggle through which she went. The avowed object of the clause of the treaty is to protect the economic interests of the Japanese Railway. Its real object, however, says the *North China Daily News*, is evidently political and strategical, and its self-evident importance from this standpoint is sufficient to eliminate such minor considerations as recognition of China's sovereignty or the treaty rights of other nations. And in this instance the tortuous methods of Chinese diplomacy have defeated their own ends, for there is no denying that the Japanese have good cause for complaint, in that China's proposal to extend the Northern Railways should have been discussed, in the first place, if only as a matter of neighbourly courtesy and precaution, with the Japanese Government. China's attitude is that the agreement was never intended to apply west of the Liao River and that the extension, which will open up country at present without means of communication, cannot be held to compete with the South Manchurian line, and there is much to be said for the argument. Seeing that the Imperial railways of North China were in existence before the coming of the Japanese, it would almost seem that the Manchurian line is the wrongful competitor. The matter does not rest with the railway, however, for it implies Japan's right to dictate the policy of China exactly as Russia tried to do; in fact it places the late war in an entirely different aspect from that which gained the island empire the sympathy of the world. The proposed railway extension would pass through a thickly populated and fertile country and it would be justified from the British point of view in that it is an extension of what has already been admitted to be a sphere of legitimate influence. That is the commercial view and presumably in that relation will the verdict be, ostensibly, given. But the integrity of China is involved, and China is the less likely to give way needlessly to Japan since the exposure of the illicit trade in munitions which the latter has been carrying on.

A CHECK ON MOTOR-CARS.

THE reckless driving of motor-cars has gained most of its impunity from the absence of any sufficiently reliable indicator which should offer an easily seen sign to the public, showing the rate of speed of the car. It takes a long training to be able to say, with confidence, that any car is going at a certain definite rate in miles per hour. Big cars seem to run faster than little ones, and the noise of a badly adjusted engine will add a mile or two to the impression of speed, so enquiries generally fare badly on account of the diversity of evidence, and the reckless driver enjoys the discomfort he causes to other people. Belgium seems to be the first country to discover a practical means of controlling the speed of the motor-cars, so as to bring them within the grasp of the police. The Urban authorities in Belgium have unanimously decided that ten kilometres or 6·21 miles per hour shall be the limit of speed in towns and villages; in the country it rises to 60 kilometres or 37·26 miles, and as these regulations could not be enforced with certainty, without a reliable indicator a Belgian inventor has produced an instrument which seems to meet all requirements. A box is fixed in the front of the vehicle and in front of the driver, containing mechanism which is connected by means of a flexible shaft to gearing on an axle; the movement is arranged to expose various coloured discs in correspondence with speeds of 10,15,30 and 60 kilometres per hour. When running at any speed within 10 kilometres, a white disc is visible, a speed of 15 kilometres brings out the red disc, and so on; the discs being large enough to be easily seen as the car passes. When desired, the instrument may be fitted with a recording ribbon on which is registered continuously the speed of the car. Against this there can be no appeal. It is however probable that the publicity given to the speed of the car at all times will serve as a sufficient check on furious driving and may thus save a good deal of prosecution. The safe limit of speed in towns may vary according to local circumstances, but the frequent failure in the courts of Bombay to establish exactly the speed of motor cars for the purpose of prosecution, shows that adequate control is impossible without some appliance of the nature above indicated.

MILLIONAIRES.

THE late Mr. Bischoffscheim, whose death was recorded yesterday, has almost achieved a record amongst the Jewish millionaires, for he was nearly eighty years of age. Great wealth does not appear to tend to longevity. Mr. Bischoffscheim was head of the great financial house which has been honourably connected with the City for the last half century. He and his wife were long known as generous hosts, and their splendid entertainments at Bute House, South Audley Street, have often been honoured by the presence of Royal guests. Mr. Bischoffscheim not long ago conferred a great benefit upon the Metropolis by providing a system of street ambulances, and he also showed his sympathy with dumb animals by placing water-troughs in the principle thoroughfares. He was a famous art connoisseur, and had collected a notable gallery of artistic objects. Mrs. Bischoffscheim, who is still alive, was for years an active member of the Committee of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League, and had closely identified herself with social reforms. On the occasion of their golden wedding eighteen months ago, Mr. and Mrs Bischoffscheim gave a sum of one hundred thousand pounds to charity—only a fifth of which was donated to Jewish institutions. Mr. Bischoffscheim's two daughters are the widow of the late Earl of Desart, and the wife of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, the Knight of Kerry. Mr. Bischoffscheim's partners in his great financial enterprises were the late Mr. George Herring who died eighteen months ago, leaving two million pounds, and huge sums to charity; and Sir Ernest Cassel, who is still very much alive, and also a millionaire.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

THE meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on Wednesday appears to have been more than usually well-attended and interesting. Sir David Barr, who lectured on the Native States of India, has an exceptionally wide acquaintance with the subject of his lecture and he did not exaggerate matters when he declared he would be a bold man who agitated in any Native State or who ventured to criticise the actions or intentions of a ruling chief. No such liberty of speech or action obtains in a Native State as in British India, and those who sigh for the halcyon days when all India was ruled, or misruled by Chiefs, would indeed have a sorry time if they exercised their powers of oratory or wielded their pens with such a plentitude of risk within the boundaries of a Native State, as they do to-day in British India. Lord Curzon's tribute to the patriotism and enlightenment of many of the native rulers was well deserved. He has known many and lectured more, but we do not know that he has done more to win their confidence than most of his predecessors. But Mr. Bilgrami was presumably moving a vote of thanks to Lord Curzon for presiding—in which case it was the correct thing to say something complimentary.

LORD HAWKE arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer "Oceana."

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mongolia," with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, passed Suez at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

THE time for sending exhibits to the Industrial Exhibition, Bhavnagar, is extended up to the 25th instant.

THE Afridi Jirgahs were railed out to Jamrud, after the contretemps in Peshawar City on the 6th instant; there has been no more trouble with them since then.

THE pearl fishery at Tuticorin will commence on the 16th instant, and is expected to last from twenty to thirty days.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N. Company's s.s. "Capri" left Hongkong yesterday for Singapore, Penang and Bombay.

THE King has approved of the Royal Tiger being emblazoned on the Colours of the Leicestershire Regiment. It is to be green with yellow stripes.

A GRANT of Rs 50,000 to the District Board of Kistna has been sanctioned towards the outlay on the improvement of communications in and with the Divi Island.

THE Government of Madras have recorded reports from the District Magistrates of Malabar and Nilgiris, on the working of the Planters' Labour Act during 1907. In Malabar Mr. W. Francis states that the Act appears to have worked successfully during the year; and on the Nilgiris Mr. L. S. Buckley considers that the Act has worked fairly both for planters and for coolies.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

RELIGION AND DRINK.

Lord Curzon's Pulpit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

IT is generally admitted, as was pointed out in the House of Commons last night, that the two most dangerous things that any Government can tackle are Religion and Drink. Well, this Government have tackled with them, and the future—the not very distant future perhaps—will show whether the usual result follows. The two chief measures of the session are undoubtedly the new Education Bill introduced on Monday by Mr. McKenna in a speech that has neither increased nor decreased his reputation as a Parliamentary orator at any rate, and the Licensing Bill which was brought in last night by Mr. Asquith in a speech which in some respects was a masterly performance and which his chief opponent was obliged to admit was one of "admirable lucidity." The main features of the Bill which, I need scarcely say, interests the average man far more than the petty squabbles of the Churches over the religious instruction to be imparted to the children of the poor, have been communicated to you by telegram. One of the provisions that excites most attention in London, and especially the West End of London, is that relating to clubs. As was generally expected, the Government have decided to deal with all clubs in the same manner and a superior officer of police, that is to say, anybody above the rank of a sergeant, will be entitled, if this Bill becomes to law, to walk into the smoking room of the Athenæum or even of the still more exclusive Marlborough if he feels so disposed. But the wind is tempered to the shorn lambs, or shall I say fleeced pigeons,—for I am afraid gambling clubs have not entirely ceased to exist in the modern Babylon and police officers who descend upon clubs must never do so when wearing uniform. The principal representative of the temperance party, Sir Thomas Whittaker expressed unqualified approval of the Bill, and the leader of the Labourites, Mr. A. Henderson, went so far as to say that he had never heard unfolded in the House of Commons a scheme which afforded him so much satisfaction. One Minister-ialist, Mr. Horatio Boltomley, joined in the chorus of condemnation which came from the Opposition benches, the hon. member regarding the Bill as indicating that the Liberal party is once more drifting on to the rocks. He created amusement by producing a list of ministers of religion holding shares in licensed and brewery properties. The names number 1,280!

LORD CURZON'S PULPIT.

A genial critic of Lord Curzon says that the latter having got a pulpit, is clearly determined to use it. This gibe has been provoked by the ex-Viceroy's activity in the House of Lords, where he began by using the terms "most irregular" and "most improper" to the action of the Earl of Crewe on a recent occasion in quoting from a confidential despatch of Lord Curzon's. Lord Crewe, whose feathers are never ruffled, took this rebuke smiling, and in the calmest possible manner pointed out that a Minister has, according to all the authorities on Parliamentary procedure, the right to quote from a State paper if he is prepared to lay it on the table of the House as has been done in this case. Later, when Lord Curzon rose to deliver his set speech on Frontier policy, he prefaced his remarks by ventilating a grievance he has, not against the Lord President of the Council merely, but against the Government as a whole. His grievance had better be stated in his own words :—

"I cannot," he said, "refrain from drawing attention to the anomaly that there is no permanent or official spokesman of the India Office in this House. I believe I am to have the honour of being followed this evening by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and assuredly there is no man in this House who, from the great range of his experience, has a greater right to speak on the affairs of India; but the accident that the noble earl is here and is willing and so singularly qualified to act as spokesman surely does not dispense his Majesty's Ministers from giving us a permanent official representative of the India Office in this House. There was a short time during which Lord Percy was Under-Secretary for India in the House of Commons, in the time of Lord George Hamilton, but it has been almost invariably the practice for what I may call the great external Departments of the Government, the Foreign Office, the India Office, and the Colonial Office, to be officially represented in both Houses of Parliament, and for my own part I regard it as uncomplimentary to India, and almost disrespectful to your lordships' House, that we should not be thought good enough to have a permanent representative of the India Office here. At present both representatives of the India Office are members of the House of Commons, but it cannot be contended that the presence of the Under-Secretary is indispensable there, inasmuch as for months past he has been wandering about in India with a Commission to settle the decentralisation of government. As he can be so easily spared from the House of Commons, it seems to me that the work of decentralisation of government might very well have begun a little nearer home, and that from the serried ranks opposite some noble lord might have been selected to hold out the banner of India in this House."

When Lord Elgin's turn came to speak he pointed out with reference to the above criticism that although neither the Secretary of State for India nor the Under-Secretary sits in the House of Lords, the India Office is efficiently represented by the Lord Steward (Earl Beauchamp). Moreover, there were himself and another ex-Viceroy (Lord Ripon). As for the Under-Secretary's absence the House was reminded that he only became Chairman of the roving commission alluded to on the withdrawal at the last moment of the gentleman originally chosen for that position. I do not defend the arrangement of which Lord Curzon complains in somewhat extravagant language, but I cannot forget how very little the late Lord Hardwicke and subsequently Lord Bath had to do when they held aloft the banner of India in the House of Lords. In fact I remember once saying to the late Lord Stanley of Alderly that Lord Hardwicke ought to be very grateful to him, as he was practically the only peer who ever asked questions about India or showed any real interest in what went on there. When Sir Henry Campbell-annerman was forming his ministry, he did not foresee that Lord Curzon was by favour of the Irish peers to become a member of the House of Lords. Had he known beforehand what was to happen, he might have obliged Lord Curzon by offering the Indian Secretaryship to a peer instead of a commoner. With regard to the specific questions raised by Lord Curzon, he said the only criticism he was disposed to offer, so far, were first that the police arrangements on the Frontier must have been defective to have allowed of the Zakka Khel raids and that the expedition would have been justified a year ago. He however added a third. Owing "unfortunately" to the expedition having been "so thoroughly well advertised in advance" all chance of surprise must have vanished even before our forces started from Peshawar. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating and no harm seems to have been done by the "advertising." But all will agree with the insinuation made by Lord Curzon that the conductors of some of the London papers have made fools of themselves by their absurd magnifying of this little war. However, it is a long time since there was a Frontier expedition and some allowance must be made for the exigencies of a Yellow Press. There was only one other speech on Wednesday, that of Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon even did not reply.

LORD CROMER AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Under the auspices of the Colonial section of the above Society and under the presidency of the Earl of Cromer, a particularly interesting account was given by Sir Hanbury Brown to a crowded gathering on Tuesday of the great irrigation works that have been carried out in Egypt under British direction. I have only one word of criticism to offer. It was not sufficiently emphasised that the "saviours of Egypt," as Lord Cromer in his opening remarks styled the engineers, were men who, if I may so put it, learnt their trade in India. The author himself, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff (the head of the band), Lieutenant-Colonel Western, Sir William Willcocks and last but certainly not least Sir William Garstin—to mention only those referred to by name in Sir Hanbury Brown's paper,—all did good work in India before they went to Egypt, and the Indian Public Works Department must share in the praises so lavishly, but not too lavishly, bestowed upon them by the greatest of our pro-consuls. Sir Hanbury told us how a well known irrigation Engineer of India on his way home to England was waylaid by Lord Dufferin in the Suez Canal and captured for the land of the Pharoahs. Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff was the man who was amongst the author's audience and made an impressive contribution to the discussion. I could not help thinking as I listened to Lord Cromer's weighty utterances, and probably the thought occurred to many others, what a pity it is that owing to his isolation in politics he seems to be shut out of office in this country. He would make an ideal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; indeed there is no department of the Government which he would not adorn. It is commonly supposed that he is a Unionist but his pronounced adherence to Free Trade and his energy in proclaiming the faith that is in him—(This morning it is announced that he is to deliver another speech on the subject at Manchester on March 24—) makes it difficult for him to co-operate with the Opposition even if he were inclined to do so. His views on such questions as old age pensions precluded him from serving with the party now in power. Although great things have been accomplished for Egypt by the Anglo-Indian engineers then, work is not yet at an end. Lord Cromer told the members of the Royal Society of Arts that twenty millions may advantageously be spent in Egypt and the Sudan on irrigation in the next fifteen or twenty years. In summing up, Lord Cromer said that the British engineers in Egypt have accomplished a task which in the eyes of politicians is perhaps even more remarkable than that of "curbing and controlling the refractory waters of the Nile," they have justified Western methods to Eastern minds. They have, he went on to say, shown in a manner which has captivated the blurred intellect and wayward imagination of the poor Egyptian fellaheen, that the usurers and vendors of adulterated drinks are not the only products of Christian civilisation, and inasmuch as they have done these things they have deserved the gratitude of the civilised world and more especially of all those who are interested in the solution of Eastern problems. "They deserve," he added, "the gratitude of the rulers of Algiers and Tunis equally with that of the rulers of India." This is well said and should give pleasure to a class of men whose achievements, in India at any rate, have not, I think, in the past received proper recognition. In support of this opinion I need only refer to the fact that the Council of India in London is still without a representative of the great Public Works Department. The Indian engineers ought to assert themselves more and to remember that in these days the principle of hiding one's light under a bushel, however beautifully it may form an ethical standpoint, spells quixotism.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS AND THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN BAKER.

As usually happens when the personal element enters into anything, the portion of Sir H. Brown's paper which has attracted the most attention here, especially in engineering circles, is his pungent references to some criticism of the late Sir Benjamin Baker, recently indulged in by Sir William Willcocks who by the way is, I understand, a brother of the General whose name is now in everybody's mouth. In the course of a lecture at Cairo a few weeks ago Sir William said: "I have tried in vain to fathom the reasons which led the late Sir Benjamin Baker, as Consulting Engineer to the Government, to advise the raising of the dam by 7 metres, when he had resisted its being raised by 6. He might have recommended its being raised by 5 metres as something quite safe." It is by 5 metres, Sir H. Brown pointed out, that Sir Benjamin recommended that the dam should be raised, and not by 7: it is the high-water-level of the reservoir that will be raised by 7 metres. The author added: "Sir W. Willcocks' not too delicately worded criticisms of Sir B. Baker, therefore, rest on as faulty foundations as the Delta Barrage originally did. I think it only right that I, being a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, should take this opportunity of speaking in defence of one of the most esteemed in his profession, now that he cannot do it for himself; not on the principle of "de mortius nil nisi bonum," but because there is no justification whatever for the unworthy suggestion that Sir Benjamin's recommendations concerning the raising of the Assuan Dam were influenced by any other consideration than the desire to give the best professional advice in his power to the Egyptain Government." Lord Cromer stated on Tuesday that he might, he feared, be responsible for the mistake into which Sir W. Willcocks—he did not doubt—quite unwillingly fell. It seems that in a despatch Lord Cromer wrote to the Foreign Office he said, "using the loose phraseology of one who was not an expert," that the Assuan Dam was to be raised by seven metres, when he ought to have said that the water level was to be raised by seven metres. Lord Cromer thinks, however, that Sir W. Willcocks as an Engineer should have looked to what the other Engineers said in the enclosures with the despatch, and they made the matter quite clear. Sir W. Willcocks is, I believe, in Egypt. His reply is awaited with some interest.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The late Mr. James Munro ex-Prime Minister of Victoria, whose death has just been announced, was an ardent teetotaler and when he visited England some years or more ago a well known M. P. with the same proclivities gave a temperance dinner in honour of the Australian politician. On the *menu* the latter was described as "late Premier of Victoria, New South Wales"! I hope it did not spoil his dinner. I was present on the occasion and I recollect that it was rather less lively than a funeral until cigars were handed round—we were permitted to smoke—when the company became, I will not say rollicking, but lost some of its stiffness.

Older residents in Bombay who remember Captain W. L. Searle in connection with the Government Dockyard will learn with regret of the loss of Mrs. Searle, the sad event occurring on the 20th instant at Virginia Water. Captain Searle is one of the comparatively small number of surviving officers of that splendid service the old Indian Navy, the memory of which ought to be perpetuated by a memorial in Bombay if one does not already exist. Captain Searle's rank in the Indian Navy was that of Lieutenant, his commission being dated 19th April 1855. The Government of India conferred upon him the designation of Captain for special services.

Lord Curzon and many distinguished Anglo-Indian officials paid a last tribute of respect to Sir Daniel Ibbetson at Golder's Green Crematorium on Monday. The India Office was represented by Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir David Barr, Sir Hugh Barnes and others, an important Committee being postponed to enable them to be present. The "Times," in an appreciative sketch of Sir Daniel's distinguished career, refers to his visit to England to undergo an operation for cancer in the lip, mentions a fact that ought to make some people feel uncomfortable, namely, that it was only under a characteristic sense of duty that he returned to India. "There had been base insinuations against him of timidity, in the least reputable section of the Vernacular Press when illness compelled him to come home, and it is quite possible that his resignation before the expiry of his leave would have been wilfully misconstructed as an indication that he had lost the confidence of his official chiefs." So he returned to Lahore with the band of death upon him and knowing that his race was nearly run.

LADY LAWLEY presided at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's fund, held at Government House yesterday; the report for 1907 showed a satisfactory record of the year's work, especially as regards the promotion of medical tuition.

THE "Novoe Vremya" publishes an article warmly advocating a British as opposed to a German "rapprochement," and says that the recent Anglo-Russian Convention will probably be followed by another similar Convention dealing with the Near East.

THE New Zealand Rugby Football team is returning Home by the P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia," which left London on the 20th February. She will call at Colombo on the 21st instant, and we understand that there is a prospect of a match being played against Ceylon.

THE "Indian Trade Journal" understands that a large number of skins are used for seats for rafts in Turkish Arabia, but they do not last long. An American firm interested in these seats has written to Madras with a view to ascertain whether tan chrome leather would be more durable.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

A LESSON FOR SEDITION FIGHTERS.

Mr. Bilgrami on Loyalty.

THE CHIEFS AND FAMINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Morley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Indian Budget would be presented to Parliament early in May, and would be discussed as soon after as business permitted.

Replying to a question by Mr. Rees, Mr. Morley said that there was every reason to believe that the Chiefs of States affected by drought were mindful of their obligations to their subjects.

In reply to Sir Henry Cotton, he said that he was unable at present to state the intentions of the Government in regard to filling the vacancy in the Council of the Governor-General.

Replying to a question by Mr. Weir, Mr. Morley said: "We have decided that the Bombay-Sind Railway, if constructed, will follow a route north of the Rann of Cutch, which is shorter and less costly than through the Cutch State."

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Sir David Barr, K.C.S.I., gave a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts last night on the progress of the Native States of India during the last forty years.

He concluded by remarking on the growing desire of the Chiefs to govern for the good of the Empire.

It was strange, he said, that while so much was said of the alleged shortcomings of British rule, no notice was taken of the form of government prevailing in the Native States. He would be a bold man who agitated in any of them, or who ventured to criticise or traduce the actions or intentions of the Ruling Chief.

Lord Curzon paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotic and enlightened Native Rulers. "We must let the Chiefs see" he said, "that the British Government themselves are rowing in the same boat."

Mr. Bilgrami declared that Lord Curzon had done more than anyone to win the confidence of the rulers, with the result that none was more loyal than the Native States.

A distinguished audience was present, including Sir Louis Dane, Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. Rees, Mr. Gupta and Sir M. Bhownaggree.

AMATEUR ARTILLERISTS.

Army Reduction Denounced by the Lords.

LORD ROBERTS DESPISES TERRITORIAL BATTEREIS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In the House of Lords, Lord Midleton initiated a debate on the Army.

He denounced the reductions as dangerous, especially in the case of the Artillery.

Lord Portsmouth, in defending the Government's policy, declared that the limitation was the result of a policy inaugurated several years ago.

Lord Roberts said that he would prefer 41 existing efficient batteries to 196 untrained territorial batteries which would be absolutely useless in the field.

It would be better to establish a mobile force of mounted riflemen than to trust to Amateur Artillerists.

The debate was adjourned.

STRIKING SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

Protection or Socialism?

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Lord Rosebery, addressing the Liberal League, favoured friendly relations with all the Powers, but said that that did not remove the necessity for the maintenance of the vast superiority of Great Britain at sea and constant vigilance over her armaments on land.

Lord Rosebery added, that if he had to choose between Protection and Socialism, he would not hesitate, however disagreeable it might be, in preferring Protection.

Socialism, he said, would mean the end of the Empire and of religious faith, and, if it prevailed the Liberal Party must be swept away.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Mulai Hafid Sues for Peace.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Advices from Morocco state that Mulai-Hafid, discouraged by his defeat on the 8th instant, has sent messages to General Damade demanding peace.

His two chief Lieutenants have formally surrendered.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE AND GRAND NATIONAL.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire is as follows:—

9 to 2 against Land League,
5 to 1 against Bellatrix.
10 to 1 against Longcroft.
16 to 1 against Snow Leopard.
25 to 1 against Snatch.

The betting on the Grand National is:—

14 to 1 against Johnstown Lad.
50 to 1 against Prophet Third.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The death is announced of Rev. Benjamin Waugh.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The death has occurred of Commandant De Giorgis of the Macedonian Gendarmerie while on furlough in Rome.

[The Rev. Benjamin Waugh was, if not the actual Founder, the greatest modern promoter of the National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was the truest friend the children of Britain have had in the last quarter of a century.]

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Great Britain's Attitude.

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED GOVERNOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Great Britain has replied to the Russian and Italian Notes, declaring benevolent neutrality towards all railway schemes in Macedonia, but she is not prepared actively to support any of the schemes, until the Porte has agreed to effective reform.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

It is understood that the British Note to the Powers regarding Macedonian reforms, also suggests the reduction of the Troops in Macedonia in order to lighten the Macedonian budget.

In consideration of such reduction Turkey would be given a guarantee of territorial integrity.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Protest against Recent Fines.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

A telegram from Ottowa states that strong protests were made in the Senate against the fining of the eighteen Indians who entered British Columbia in contravention of the recent Act.

The opposition insisted that the Government should have employed Counsel to defend British subjects as they did the Japanese.

Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, denied that the cases were parallel, as the Japanese were protected by treaty.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN BILL.

Second Reading.

IMPORTANT DIVISION EXPECTED.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Government has resolved to oppose to-night the second reading of the Unemployed Workmen Bill, introduced by Labour members.

An important division is expected.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS

Visit to Vancouver Notified.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The authorities at Vancouver have been notified of the forthcoming visit of the British North American and Atlantic Cruiser squadron.

CAPE ELECTIONS.

Unionist Candidates Returned.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In the elections for the Cape House of Assembly all the Unionist candidates were returned for Capetown and Doctor Jameson was re-elected for Grahamstown.

THF U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Anchored in Magdalena Bay.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The American Pacific Fleet has anchored in Magdalena Bay two days ahead of time.

The fleet is officially described as being in better condition than when it started.

BOMBS IN BARCELONA.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Two more bombs were found in Barcelona yesterday.

One exploded on removal.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In the replayed Cup Tie at Southampton, the home team defeated Everton by three goals to two.

PROPOSED PUBLIC TRUSTS.

Support from Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 13.

At a public meeting, held last evening, the following resolution was passed and telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"The Hindu public in meeting assembled, express their heartly approval of Doctor Rash Behari Ghosh's proposal regarding Public Trusts and respectfully pray that the proposal be accepted."

THE LATE MR. TEMPLEMAN.

Masonic Funeral at Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE MARCH 13.

The burial of the remains of the late Mr. Templeman who was interred with full masonic rites took place this morning and was a most imposing ceremony at which a very large number Masons were present Rev. J. Bain as Chaplain and Worshipful Master officiated, this being the second masonic funeral in Cawnpore in the last 20 years. A very large crowd followed the coffin to the cemetary.

THE VITRIOL THROWING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Before Mr. Singh, third Presidency Magistrate, here, yesterday, in the Vitriol Throwing Case, the evidence of Purno Chander Chakravutti was taken to prove that a Muktear, named N. D. Mookerjee, who had appeared for the first accused in a case, and who had also been punished by the deceased Magistrate, was also concerned. The case was adjourned to-morrow.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The proceedings in the Council this morning were more lengthy than usual, as the Civil Procedure Code Bill was down on the programme to be passed, a Whipping Bill to be introduced, and various questions to be answered; all of which was duly carried through. Business opened with the questions. Replying to the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, Lord Kitchener said the only change during the past year in connection with the Imperial Service Troops had been the raising by the Rajah of Tehri of a Company of Imperial Sappers. Sir Harvey Adamson said that the Plague Research Committee were still at work, and their final report had not yet been presented. Replying to questions by Mr. Chitnavis Mr. Baker said, that Government saw no reason for reverting to the old system of Triennial Assessments of Income Tax in the Central Provinces, the existing arrangement having been introduced after careful consideration of all the facts. Mr. Miller explained, that no proposals for the amendment of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act had been received, but the Hon. Member's proposals for placing an Embargo on grain exports and regarding the investigation of the causes of high prices that these matters were receiving the attention of Government. Mr. Baker said, that the Government were not prepared to accept the Hon Member's suggestion, to raise the assessable minimum, under the Income Tax Act. Sir Harvey Adamson then introduced the Whipping Act, and explained that it was to mitigate punishment of whipping, in accordance with the development of modern ideas. He pointed out, however, in this connection, that conditions in this country, were different from those at Home, and that the absence here of facilities for solitary confinement, away from contamination of other criminals, made whipping necessary in this country, in many cases, in which solitary confinement had been substituted for it at Home, since these facilities entailed costly structural alteration of the Prisons, which could only be slowly introduced. Generally speaking the present Act would confine whipping, in the case of adults, to offences of a brutal, cruel or sordid nature (such as Rape, Robbery and Dacoity), and in the case of Juveniles would reduce the number of the offences for which it would be resorted to. In no case would it be compulsory upon a Magistrate to award whipping as a penalty, and the action of the Act in the case of Juveniles, was also to reduce its severity as a punishment. The Government further recognised that whipping was not generally suitable, in the case of offences committed by members of the more respectable and educated classes. The debate on the Civil Procedure Code Bill then commenced. Mr. Richards explained the position in regard to the measure, and discussed the amendments which had been introduced, referring in particular to the introduction of powers to High Courts to authorise service of process by post, also to Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's proposal, to introduce a summary procedure for requiring the production of accounts by Charitable Organisations. Regarding the latter, the Government of India, while not thinking the matter had been sufficiently discussed to justify introducing this amendment in the present Bill, would be prepared to agree to Dr. Rash Behary Ghose introducing a separate Bill to this effect. This, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, afterwards accepted, and gave notice that he would introduce such a measure at the next meeting of the Council. Mr. Ismay, the Tikka Sahib of Nabha and Munshi Madheo Lal also spoke at this stage. The amendments were then taken up. Mr. Chitnavis' amendment was accepted, which modifies the definition in clause 2 (18). The Bill of Rules, by the substitution of words "Rules means Rules and Forms contained in the First Schedule or made under Section 12 or Section 125," for the words now used. Other accepted amendments were (1) to empower District Judges, as well as Subordinate Judges to sit on the Rules Committee; this was proposed by Mr. Richards; (2) a small verbal alteration, proposed by Mr. Chitnavis, in clause 123, proviso, whereby the words under the provisions of this part are omitted; (3) addition proposed by Mr. Richards of words "Or of any chief Courts," in First Schedule, Order 3 Rule 4, Sub Rule (3), figures 1861; (4) the introduction on the motion of Mr. Chitnavis, of an additional Rule, in Order XXXIV, after Rule 13, was also agreed to, with the proviso, that it is not to apply to any territory where the Transfer of Property Act is not in force. The added Rule runs as follows:—"14, Where a mortgagee has obtained a Decree for the payment of money, in satisfaction of a claim arising under the mortgage, he shall not be entitled to bring the mortgaged property to sale, otherwise than by instituting of a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage, and he may institute such suit, notwithstanding anything contained in Order Second, Rule 2;" (5). An amendment by Mr. Richards was also accepted, omitting from Number Eight in the First Schedule, Appendix A. Written Statements. The measure was then passed unanimously on the motion of Mr. Richards, who in summing up, acknowledged what had been done in connection with this heavy Bill, not only by lawyers throughout the country and by the Committees which have sat on it recently, but also by Sir Thomas Raleigh and others of his predecessors. He said we might part with regret with the ideal of uninformity in the Code, but while there should be uninformity in matters of principles, there should also be elasticity in minor matters; and he was confident that the High Courts would use the powers now given to them with both wisdom and discretion. The Council adjourned to next Friday, when the budget will be presented.

SYSTEMATIC THEFT AT PORT OF COCANADA.

Remedial Measures Considered by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The Government of Madras have just issued an order on a memorial from European and Indian Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada, on the systematic pilfering of cargo, Import and Export, that has been taking place at that Port, for the past two years. This has become such a glaring scandal, that Marine Insurance Companies, having found business so unprofitable, have ceased accepting risks there, until the system of organised thefts has been effectually checked. The Cocanada merchants made certain proposal, and as earnest of their "bona fides" and indication of desire to help themselves, are prepared to pay down a lump sum Rs. 30,000, towards the scheme. The Government recognise the existence of a real evil requiring remedial measures, but the cost of these is to be thrown entirely, directly or indirectly, on the merchants of Cocanada. All that Government are prepared to do, being to enlist the assistance of their officers. Special legislation of the kind referred to, is said to be out of the question, where private enterprise is concerned. The Government are prepared to organise a Port Police Force at Cocanada at the expense of the merchants.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Shortage of Rolling Stock Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 13.

The Manager, North Western Railway, in reply to a representation, on the subject of recent shortage of rolling stock at Karachi, made by the Karachi Chamber, informed the latter that the shortage of stock was due partly to heavy famine traffic on the northern sections of the line and partly to simultaneous arrival of coal steamers of which, in some cases, no adequate advice was received from the Agents. Shortage is admitted, and greatly regretted and it is stated that a similar position is not likely to occur again.

LODGE "McMAHON" IN QUETTA.

Consecration Ceremony.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH, 13.

The consecration of the Lodge "McMahon" E.C. took place last night in the Bolan Lodge Hall, the consecrating officers being Colonel Wickham District Grand Warden, assisted by Worshipful Brothers Anderson and Cumming past Officers of the District Grand Lodge, and Worshipful Brothers Patel, Major Cobbold and Revd. J. Shaw were appointed "pro tem" for the occasion. The ceremony was most impressive and was the first of its kind in Quetta. Worshipful Brother Sir Henry McMahon was then installed Worshipful Master, appointing as his officers Brothers Colonel Jacob and Muncherji as Junior Warden and Secretary, Brothers Colonels Wickham and Rowe Senior and Junior deacons. Members of sister lodges Quetta and Bolan, also of Mark and Royal Arch were invited. The hall was crowded and the instalation ceremony was conducted by Brothers Patel and Wickham, assisted by a Board of Past Masters.

A sumptuous banquet followed at which sixty guests were entertained the dining room being small, no more could be accommodated. Sir Henry McMahon made a long and interesting speech in reply to his toasts.

THE ULSOOR MURDERS.

SENTENCES OF DEATH AWARDED.

Public Execution Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 13.

The last case of the Ulsoor murders of the murder of the boy in Cavalry Road was completed to-day when the assessors returned the opinion that all the three accused were guilty of murder and robbery.

The Sessions Judge reserved judgment.

The Judge then proceeded to deliver judgment and sentence in the cases of the murder of the goldsmith boy in Ulsoor 18 months ago and the murder of the two boys Vesvanatham and Krishna in Ulsoor 8 months ago. The Judge finds all the three guilty and sentenced them to death in each case for murder under section 302 I.P.C and to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each for robbery under Section 392. The accused received the sentence smilingly and being handcuffed left the Court bidding farewell to their former acquaintances.

Judgment in the two other cases will be given later.

Numerously signed petitions have gone up to the Resident and the Mysore Government praying that as an example to others the accused may be executed publicly in Ulsoor.

THE TRANSVAAL IMMIGRATION ACT.

Text Published in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Text is published by the Government of India of the Act passed by the Transvaal Administration to restrict immigration into that Colony and to provide for the removal therefrom of prohibited immigrants and others,

Prohibited immigrants nclude those who cannot write in some European language; also anyone who is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable but excludes such Asiatics as are eligible for registration and admission under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Colonel McClohhry and Major Kukday, I.M.S., are respectively, placed, temporarily and permanently, at the service of the Bombay Government.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Crofts officiates as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, vice Colonel Weir, on leave.

The Services of Major Clemesha. I.M.S., are lent to the Madras Government.

Mr. Justice Caspers resumed his seat as Judge, Fort William, on return from deputation, on the 3rd instant, and Mr. Coxe's services were replaced in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Justice Harington has been granted Furlough from the 24th April to the 27th August.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. R. Ran is appointed a probationer in the Finance Department, and posted to the office of the Accountant General, Madras.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. R. Collect White, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, from 27th February. Mr. F. Jackson is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Department and promoted to class 3. Mr. W. James, District Traffic Superintendent, is permitted to retire.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Stanley, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary and Superintending Engineer United Provinces, vice Mr. Ailman on leave.

Mr. Wollaston is confirmed as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Major W. Tilley, R. E., is promoted Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are permitted to retire:—Colonel G. H. Weller I. A., from the 16th proximo; Captain C. Vickers I. A., from the 12th instant, and Hon. Captain B. Simpson, Miscellaneous list, from the 1st instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain B. M. L. Brodhurst, Imperial Service Troops, has six months' leave

Mr. F. H. Biggwither, D. S. P., Central India Agency, reverts to Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The following Officers of the Unattached List, are posted to Regiments stated on appointment:—

To the Indian Army:—F. Campbell to 40th Pathans; Atkinson to 17th Cavalry; Turner to 32nd Punjabis; Nethersole to 2nd Bn. 39th Gharhwalis; Blacker to 69th Punjabis; Baddeley to 7th Lancers; Raymond to 97th Infantry; Munton to 105th Infantry; Belliwar to 127th Infantry; Corbett to 11th Rajputs: and Sommerville to 82nd Punjabis.

Major Sorsbie, Royal Engineers, is appointed Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore.

Captain Steen, 114th Mahrattas, is appointed a Recruiting Staff Officer, vice Major Garrett, who vacates on 18th instant.

Captain Pailey, 104th Rifles, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer, gra.

Major Mead and Major Andrew, 116th Mahrattas, are appointed Commandant and 3rd-In-Command, respectively, of that Regiment.

The Government of India have sanctioned Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps drawing in advance a reasonable proportion of the sum allotted to them in aid of Camp expenses under para 119 A. R. I. Vol IX to enable the Corps to meet pressing demands at once The final decision as to the amount of the advance in each case will rest with the Audit Officer concerned who will adjust it from the Camp Grant of the Corps or in the event of the grant being overdrawn or no Camp being held, from the Capitation Grant of the Corps.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET.

The following memorandum on the Budget Estimates for 1908-09 has been issued:—

The Estimates of the Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year, commencing on 1st April 1908 in the usual form and detail, are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

The Committee, appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates, consisting of Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr. H. E. E. Prooter, and the Hon'ble Mr C. H. Armstrong, held four meetings, at which every item of the Estimates was carefully discussed and considered.

They have taken careful account of the disappointing prospects of the current season, owing to the indifferent monsoon of 1907 and the failure of the later rains in wide areas in Central and Northern India which will affect the exports of produce, and also tend to restrict some of the items of the import trade. They consider the present circumstances and prospects only warrant a very conservative estimate of the receipts under wharfage at the Docks and Bandars, and the other items of receipt affected by the volume of trade, and that it would be unsafe in this instance to follow the usual practice of basing the forecast of receipts for the ensuing official year on those of the past calendar year.

It is of course possible that, with a favorable monsoon in 1908, the receipts in the latter months of the official year ending 31st March 1909 may compensate for the falling off that must be anticipated during the early part of the year, but it is regarded as prudent to regulate the estimates on a cautious basis. Under headings such as Ground Rents and Interest and Miscellaneous, which are not affected by the volume of trade, the usual growth of receipts based on known factors has been allowed for, but the aggregate estimate under all heads is taken at about 4½ lakhs less than the actuals of the calendar year.

The actual surplus of receipts over expenditure in 1906-07 amounted to Rs. 10,41,870, of which Rs. 2,50,000 was appropriated to the Fire Insurance Fund and Rs. 7,91,870 were carried to the credit of the Revenue Reserve. It is estimated that the surplus in 1907-08 will amount to Rs. 4½ lakhs, after allowing for the sanctioned rebates in charges aggregating Rs. 7 lakhs. With these additions the Revenue Reserve Funds will be raised to about Rs. 55 lakhs.

The affairs of the Trust accordingly continue to be in a highly prosperous condition and in spite of the cautious estimate for the ensuing year the Committee are able to recommend a continuance of the rebate on charges granted in the current year, namely, 20 per cent. on Wharfage and Dock dues, Port dues, and Water-supply, and 10 per cent. on Pilotage. The rebates at these rates are estimated to aggregate Rs. 7,54,700, and allowing for this the estimates stand—

Capital—

Capital Expenditure to be incurred during the year ... ... Rs. 99,38,000

Revenue—

Total Revenue Receipts... ... ... Rs. 68,15,700
" " Expenditure ... ... " 66,91,486

Surplus Receipts... Rs. 1,24,214

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Under Capital Rs. 50,29,000 is provided for expenditure in the New Dock Works and Rs. 36,66,000 on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation project. Under New Works, Ordinary, the provision is Rs. 12,43,000 which includes the sums required for works in progress, of which the more important are the Harbour Branch Railway and the new timber ponds at Sewri, to replace the existing Tank Bandar ponds which will be absorbed in the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, and this head also includes provision for additional hydraulic cranes at the Docks, and for a small reclamation at the Kasara basin, comprising an area which it is proposed to lease to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Company as a site for a new Power Station.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The estimates of revenue expenditure provide very fully for all requirements that can be foreseen, and include special grants aggregating Rs. 1,17,100 for the improvement of the supply of labour at the Docks and increased supervision in working to, as far as possible, prevent congestion in the traffic.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that our popular Chief Justice has met with a serious carriage accident when coming away from Government House, it is surely time that some steps should be taken to remedy the very dangerous state of the road, commonly called the Lower Road, that leads from Government House along the shore of Back Bay to Walkeshwar Road. Hardly a season passes without accidents happening to carriages coming away from Government House by this road, and they can all be traced to the steepness of the gradient for the first 200 or 300 yards. No doubt the traffic is better regulated now, under our present Commissioner of Police, than was the case formerly, but the true source of danger is the steep gradient of the road.

Our present Governor may, perhaps, like his predecessors in office, hesitate before spending public money on improving the approaches to Government House, as when funds are so urgently required for many other purposes he would prefer not to incur expenditure for an object which might appear to be, for his own convenience. It is however a matter of public concern, and affects not only the convenience but the safety of the large number of people who partake of the hospitality of Government House. Horses after being kept standing for hours are naturally fresh when their heads are turned homewards, and it is difficult to keep them in hand when descending the steep hill leading from Government House. There is also the additional risk now of motor cars frightening the horses. I can recall to mind from, my own personal experience, several serious accidents happening along this road. It ought not be a difficult or expensive undertaking to alter the gradient of the road at each end, that is to say at the end where it leaves Government House as well as where it approaches Walkeshwar Road.

I have heard it suggested that in order to improve the approches to Government House it may be necesary to reclaim a piece of the fore-shore, but this should not be a difficult operation, as that part of the Bay is well sheltered from the force of the Monsoon, and is of shallow depth. This, however a matter to be decided by professional experts. Such a reclamation if made might solve the difficult question of providing space for building purposes to meet the demand for increased accommodation that is said to be required at Government House.—Yours, &c.,

C. H. B. FORBES.

Malabar Hill, March 13.

THE "PIXIE."

TRELAWNEY, the "Cornish Pixie," is proving a great draw with Bombayites. That he is the smallest man on earth we have no reason to doubt; and he shares with all the famous dwarfs, Tom Thumb included, a fondness for the ladies, which is almost pathetic, considering his size. In weight and height he would not make much as a child's doll—yet he has lived to adult age, and seems tolerably skittish. Ladies who are kissed by him must not allow their feelings to get the better of them, and should refrain from pinching his cheeks or chucking him under the chin. For Trelawney is an atom of human porcelain, and looks as if a baby's hug would promptly send him aloft.

R. I M. S. "DUFFERIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 13,

R. I M. Steamer "Duffern" arrived here yesterday from Bombay with the Connaught Rangers, 22nd Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners and a number of Details, Government stores and 508 boxes of specie The 105th Mahratta Light Infantry and 21st Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners will embark on the "Dufferin" to-morrow at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. respectively, the former proceeding to Hongkong.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

The Citizens' Tribute.

The address which it was intended to have publicly presented to Sir Lawrence Jenkins by the citizens of Bombay on his Lordship's retirement from India, but which had to be postponed owing to the unfortunate accident to his Lordship, was presented at Sir Lawrence Jenkin's bungalow to-day at 3-30 p m. A deputation of leading citizens headed by his Highness the Aga Khan, waited on Sir Lawrence at his bungalow, and his Highness read the farewell address:—

To The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K. C.I.E. Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

SIR,—The citizens of Bombay have learnt, with a feeling akin to dismay, the news of your imminent departure from India to join the Secretary of State's Council. They appreciate the motives which have led you to consent to transfer your activities to England; they recognise the sympathy and knowledge which you will add to the India Office; but they view with the keenest regret the loss of an eminent citizen who as judge, publicist and social leader has won the confidence of all classes and communities.

A High Court is what the Chief Justice makes it. You have made the High Court a tribunal which lawyers and litigants approached with absolute reliance in its capacity, integrity and consideration. A sound English jurist, you have applied your mastery of English law with an insight which has made you a great Indian judge. All who approached your Court found "high embodied thought seated in the heart of courtesy;" they learnt to regard you not only as an upright judge, but as a wise counsellor and friend; and this implicit confidence in your impartiality robbed even defeat of its sting.

Your work in the High Court, which you leave inspired by your example, quickened by your expeditious despatch of business, strengthened by a code of model rules, is only part of the services which you have rendered to the Judicial administration of this Presidency. The Chief Justice determines wether the Mofussil Judiciary shall be a lifeless machine or a living organism. The Subordinate Judiciary have come to look upon you as a Chief who understood their difficulties, who was slow to blame, quick to encourage and advise; who rewarded merit wherever it was found. Responding to this stimulus and profiting by the guidance of the colleague whom you deputed to their assistance they have striven after the higher ideals you placed before them, to the gain of all who come within range of the judicial machinery.

High official position imposes rigorous limitations on the public activities of the servants of the Crown in India. But in all matters where you could do so with propriety, you have placed your time and knowledge unreservedly at the disposal of every movement for the benefit of the city. All classes have learned to rely upon your sagacity and loyally to accept your leadership.

But whilst thus referring to the direct results of your work in the Bombay Presidency, there is one side of your activities bare which we wish specially to acknowledge. The generous hospitality dispensed by Lady Jenkins and yourself has known no division of race, caste, or creed. At your board we have realised that we are indeed subjects of the same Emperor, citizens of the same proud city. The unifying influence on our complex social life thus exercised cannot be measured in terms; but it is incalculable.

Within the compass of a brief address we make but halting acknowledgment of your devoted services to this Presidency and to India. Phrases can only feebly echo the keen regret which we feel at your departure. There is scarcely one amongst us who has not received from you some personal mark of courtesy and consideration. You have inspired not only respect and admiration, but deep-seated personal affection. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you Godspeed, and ask you to believe that we shall always "keep kindness" for our absent friend.

The deputation consisted of H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta, Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Jehangir Cawasji Readymoney, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Mr. Fozulbhay Currimbhoy, Mr. Bomonji D. Petit, Mr. A. H. Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Dwarkandas Dharamsey, and Mr. R. D. Setna.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins replying to the address said: Your Highness, and Gentlemen,—It is an intense disappointment to me that I have been prevented from meeting you this evening in the manner you had hospitably proposed, and I feel almost as though I had failed you at the last.

But there has been no help for it. And so I regard it as especially gracious on your part that you should have come here to present me with the address, which has just been read.

I remember well the feelings of anxiety with which I came among you nine years ago to undertake the responsibilities of the office which I now am relinquishing. There was every occasion for anxiety, I was called to a place that had been filled by distinguished predecessors whose names still are household words for all that is best, and I was not unconscious that I was without that ripeness of years which befits confidence and I can vividly recall with a keen sense of gratitude the considerate and more than considerate receptions I was accorded. My colleagues on the Bench, all men of vastly greater experience than I could claim, the members of the Bar and the profession at large, the officers of the Court and the public of Bombay combined as it were to give me every chance, and that same kindly feeling has been extended towards me through the whole tenure of my office.

And if, as the generous terms of your address emboldens me to hope, you view with approval what I have done, then it is in no slight measure to the encouragement and incentive which I gained from this friendly attitude that the result should be ascribed. These nine years have seen many changes. Of my colleagues on the Bench when I first came here but one now remains, though happily several still flourish in retirement; while of those with whom I was associated in the narrow limits of public life open to me outside the precincts of the Court, many have passed away. Each community has paid its toll; for of the men prominent in public affairs when first I came to Bombay—Ranade, Cotton, Tata and Tyebji are no longer. Each of these I was privileged to call my friend, from each I derived assistance and advice whose value it would be impossible to appraise. There are those still among you to whom I am under a deep debt of gratitude for all that they have done for me, and all that they have been to me. Truly I may say my lines have fallen in pleasant places. You have in your address associated me with the quality of courtesy: I am glad if it has been deserved, for I have endeavoured always to keep in mind what a great man has said, that life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy, and he was one who could hit hard when occasion demanded.

You have referred, too, in terms of appreciation to what I have done, and I value much what you have said. I only regret that there is so much more that I might have done. And now you must forgive me if I say no more. You know it is not because my heart is not full, but because I am warned that other considerations must prevail. I thank you, then, and the many friends you represent, for the address with which you have presented me, for the terms with which you have alluded to my consort—(Applause)—and though last, by no means least, the courteous words in which you have referred to Lady Jenkins—(Applause)—and the part she has taken in the life of this city. She shares with me to the full a love of this land and sympathy with all that belongs to it, and as it is my deep regret, so I know it is here, that she is not here with me to wish you all farewell. I sail from these shores laden with happy memories of this country and its responsive people, of many friends in all communities and their unfailing kindness, and bidding in all earnestness a true good-bye. (Applause.)

MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E., M.P., is shortly to publish a work entitled 'The Real India." In it the author surveys the history of India from earliest times to the present day, showing how the present dispensation arose and how it differs from its predecessors. The work deals with the manner in which India is actually governed, with the land system, with Native States, with the frontier question, with the problems of the present day, and with possible or desirable reforms. Mr. Rees spent twenty-five years in India in various revenue and judicial appointments in the districts, and as private secretary to three Governors of Madras. He was also British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council during the Viceroyalties of Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon, and Translator to the Government of Madras in Hindustani, Persian, Tamil and Telugu.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

HOME.

Court and personal.—The King has issued a gracious Message to the Militia as an Army Order.—His Majesty received from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce last week a portrait of himself painted by Mr. Fennyson Cole.—Princess Christian has had an attack of influenza.—The Prime Minister and other eminent sufferers from this complaint are doing well.

A violent South-westerly gale raged over England North Wales, and North and East Ireland last Saturday. In Donegal the carriages of a train were blown off the rails.

Agriculture.—The Government is prohibiting the importation of hay and straw from all countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist. A recrudescence of the disease is reported from Edinburgh.—The Shire Horse Show opened on Tuesday in the Agriculture-hall.

Coursing.—At Altcar, the Waterloo cup has been won by Hallow Eve.

Ecclesiastical.—"The Orient in London" is to be opened before Whitsuntide. Mr. Hamish MacCunn is writing the music for the "Pageant of Light and Darkness" at this exhibition.—The Bishop of Brechin has succeeded Bishop Wilkinson as Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church.—Lord St. Aldwyn has been appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.—Leading Congregationalists have issued a declaration emphasizing certain bases of faith.

Elections.—In North Leitrim Mr. F. Meehan (N.) defeated Mr. C. J. Dolan (Sinn Fein) by 3,103 to 1,187.—A vacancy has been caused at Hastings, Mr. Du Cros (T.) having resigned on account of ill-health.—Mr. Lloyd-Morgan (L.) has been re-elected without opposition for West Carmarthen.

Explosion.—Late on the 20th an explosion in the Globe cockpit, Washington, Durham, killed 13 men and a boy, only one man escaping.

Influenza.—Of the 1,698 deaths in London last week 126 are attributed to influenza.

Ireland.—We report an interesting sermon against boycotting, by a Roman Catholic Bishop.—Lord Ashtown has succeeded in his action against a former tenant who retained and ploughed up his grazing land.

Labour.—A settlement of the engineering dispute on the north-east coast has been agreed to, after Mr. Lloyd George's intervention by Sir A. Noble and Mr. Barnes. Sir A. Noble's action is endorsed by his fellow-employers and the terms are now to be voted on by the men. If the engineers do accept the settlement, it is not thought that the shipyard wood-workers will hold out.

Law.—In the High Court on Monday the defendant in "Sibley v. Walter" asked for a direction that, pending a decision by the Court as to the mode and time of selling the business of "The Times" no further announcements might be made in the Press or otherwise by any party to the action without the Judge's leave. His Lordship said that a letter now complained of ought never to have been written. If any person connected with the action made any further communication to the Press on the subject he might be committing contempt of Court.—Sir F. Burdett, co-respondent in Mr. A. C. Boyd's undefended divorce suit has been condemned to pay £5,000 damages.

Lord Cromer, presiding on Tuesday at a lecture by Sir Hanbury Brown on "Irrigation in Egypt under British Direction" said that in the next 15 or 20 years about £2,000,000 might very advantageously be spent in Egypt and the Sudan on irrigation.

Naval and Military.—The Navy Estimates for 1908-9 amount to £32,319,500—an increase of £900,000—but the total outlay will only be £13,984 over that for 1907-8. New construction is set down at £7,545,202, as against £8,100,000 in the current year It includes one improved Dreadnought, one large armoured cruiser, six fast protected cruisers, 16 torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of submarines. The First Lord says that the Government will maintain the standard of the navy which has hitherto been deemed necessary.—The Army Estimates for 1908-9 amount to £27,459,000, or £301,000 less than in 1907-8. There is a reduction of 5,000 men.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 20th, question of Army reorganisation were again discussed. On the 24th a motion for papers on the Congo question was agreed to, after a debate in which little difference of opinion was expressed. On the 25th Lord Camperdown's Scottish Small Holdings Bill was read a second time, though opposed by the Government. On

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

DECREASE ON LAST YEAR'S FIGURES OF £301,000. REDUCTION OF 5,000 MEN.

The Army Estimates for 1908-9 have been issued.

The total net estimates is £27,459,000, being £30,837,024, gross estimate less £3,378,024 appropriations in aid.

The net estimates for 1907-8 were £27,760,000.

The present estimate, therefore, shows a net decrease as compared with the previous estimate, of £301,000.

The estimated number of men for 1908-9 is 185,000, as against 190,000 the previous year.

The gross estimate for the effective services for 1908-9 is £26,142,150, as against £26,476,990, last year. The net estimate is £23,767,000, as against £24,164,000 in 1907-8.

The gross estimate for the non-effective services is £4,694,874, as against £4,665,376 last year and the net estimate £3,692,000, as against £3,696,000 in 1907-8.

In consequence of certain transfers the net Army Estimates are less by £18,200 than they would otherwise have been. This is due to the fact that £7,500 was transferred to the Navy Estimates in respect of half the cost of "personnel" of the Ordnance Board and Research Dept., and £10,700 (net) transferred to Civil Service Estimates in respect of ordnance survey services civil votes bearing the pay, &c., of survey companies of the Royal Eng. engaged in ordnance survey work, and repayment being made from Army Estimates for the cost of work done for the Army.

The decrease of £413,000 in pay, &c., of the Army is due to savings on regimental pay, &c., resulting from the reductions in the establishments of the Regular Army and permanent staff of the Militia, and from the absorption of officers and men rendered supernumerary, and to decreased charges for native Indian troops.

On the other hand, there is increased provision for the Army Reserve.

The combined totals of Votes 4 and 5 (Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteer corps), shows an increase of £143,000, due mainly to special provision for initial charges of the Territorial force and for the expenses of the county associations.

There is an increase of £5,000, under Vote 5, which deals with establishments for military education, and this is caused by the falling off in receipts at Woolwich and Sandhurst—owing to reductions in the numbers of cadets.

The decrease of £77,000, under Supplies is mainly due to the special provision made in 1907-8 for certain arbitration cases, now settled, the savings due to reduction of establishments of men and horses being largely balanced by a rise in prices of provisions and coal.

The decrease of £71,000 under Clothing is due to increased receipts and reduction of working stocks.

The Ordnance Dept. Establishments and General Stores Vote shows a decrease of £122,000 due to reductions of labour establishments, and to decreased provision for stores.

A decrease of £181,000 is shown under the Armaments and the Engineer Stores Vote, which is owing to the completion of the re-armament of the Horse and Field Art., for which £476,000 was taken in 1907-8. There is increased provision for small-arm ammunition, of which there are no longer surpluses, and for small arms, on account of the adoption of new patterns of bayonet and cavalry sword.

The Works and Buildings Vote shows an increase of £79,000, owing to provision having to be made for the rebuilding of barracks in Jamaica destroyed by the earthquake.

The increase of £6,000 in Miscellaneous Effective Services Vote is explained by provision being made for work done by the Ordinance Survey Dept. for the Army formerly provided in Civil Votes.

The Vote of the War Office and Army Accounts Dept. shows an increase of £13,000.

The increase of £96,000 in the Non-Effective Services Vote is owing to the growth of the charge for retired pay of officers and to the discharge to pension of non-commissioned officers supernumerary on reduction of the Army and Militia.

There is a decrease of £9,000. in the Vote for Medical Establishment, Pay, &c.

A SEPARATE ARMY FOR INDIA.

In the Note appended to his Memorandum Mr. Haldane has expressed an opinion, formed after a good deal of consideration, on the financial meaning of a separate Army for India. He has there stated, in some detail, his grounds for believing that the change would give no relief to the British taxpayer commensurate with the loss of military strength it involves and that it would largely increase the military charges of India. He says:—

India employs 52 battalions of Infantry of the Line. If they constituted an Army for Indian service separate from the British Army serving at home and in the Colonies they must be fed from depots in this country. If the British (Home and Colonial) Army also adopted a depotsystem, the first result would be that the number of home battalions would be reduced by 24 before any saving was made. But the reduction in the cost of the Indian depots by conversion of the Indian Army to long service would provide funds for 10 more home battalions the net reduction being 14 only. The effect of putting the Army in India on a long-service basis would be broadly to diminish the number of recruits the size and cost of depots and the transport expenditure to reduce the Army Reserve and to increase expenditure on married establishments and on pensions. But there would be secondary financial results—duplicate recruiting establishments for the Indian and British Armies would cause increase of expense; there would be no employment for officers and men invalided from India or returning after a full period of service there, except at the depots, and the depot eftablishments would tend to become congested and expensive. The increase of cost from these causes cannot readily be estimated, but it would not be inconsiderable. It is estimated roughly that under a long-service system (men who so desired leaving the Army after 12 years' Colour service, and the rest serving on to 21 years for pension) the number of men under training for a separate Indian Army would be about 180 per battalion, as against the 300 (for seven years' enlistments). The cost of depots per Indian battalion under long service may therefore be put at £150,000, as against the £225,000, giving a reduction of £520,000 on the 52 Indian battalions. The reduction of the Army Reserve by the loss of the Indian Army would be considerable, as under the present system large numbers of Reservists are men who have served in India. A large increase of the married establishment of the Army in India at very considerable cost would also be found unavoidable under a long-service system. "Rough as these figures are," adds Mr. Haldane, "they make it abundantly clear that, treating the British and Indian Exchequers as one, a return to the principle of a separate Indian Army would result in either a considerable increase of expenditure or a large decrease in the military strength of the empire." Coming to the incidence of the charges upon two Exchequers separately the vexed question arises, Mr. Haldane observes, whether the payment now made by the Indian Government for the services rendered by the Home Government in recruiting, training, and supplying the "personnel" of the British Army in India is sufficient to cover the cost incurred. This question is now before an Interdepartmental Committee, "and it will suffice here to say," the Secretary of State for War adds, "that in any event the Army Estimates could only be relieved in this connection at the expense of the Indian Budget. But if a separate Army of India were reinstituted there would be no longer any ground for the Imperial Government to continue to contribute £130,000. a year to the cost of the Indian transport service, and the whole of the increased pension charge would also fall upon India. To sum up, if the principle of a large increase of cost to the Indian Exchequer were admitted, the Army Estimates might be relieved by—

£120,000 for Army Reserve (Infantry only).
130,000 for transport (all arms)."

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

INCREASE OF £900,000.

The Navy Estimates for 1908-1909 have been issued, and are accompanied by the First Lord of the Admiralty's explanatory memorandum.

The estimates for the year amount to £33,319,500, as compared with £31,419,500, for the current naval year. The statement of the gross expenditure on the naval service shows that, although Parliament is asked to vote £900,000. more money this year than last, the total outlay for the year will stand at a figure of £13,984 only in excess of that for 1907-1908.

From 1904-1905 onwards the Admiralty were able to reduce the cash provision for stores by, on the average, £1,000,000, the figures last year being £1,241,800, owing to the large redundancy of stores created by the reforms in dockyard administration, and by the redistribution of the fleet, which were determined on and carried out by the late Board of Admiralty. Of these surplus stocks about £500,000. worth still remain, and will be exhausted during the coming year. A fresh sum of £700,000, has therefore to be provided to buy the balance of naval store required for 1908-1909.

Apart from the cessation of the abnormally low cash provision for stores, there are certain items in the estimates which show an increase over which the Board of Admiralty have no control whatever, such as increase in pay Votes, pension Votes, cooling magazines, award subsidy, etc.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

After detailing the variations in the total estimates during the past eight years, Lord Tweedmouth goes on to say:—New construction for the year will cost £7,545,202., as compared with £8,100,000, for 1907-1908. The continuous fall in the estimate for new construction from the maximum in 1904-1905 is thus carried on, and Parliament is asked to vote £4,108,974, less than it was four years ago. Of this sum of £7,545,202, £5,795,202 will be spent on the construction of ships already under construction and £750,000, in beginning work on ships of the new programme. This programme is:

1 battleship (improved "Dreadnought" class).
1 large armoured cruiser,
6 fast protected cruisers,
16 torpedo-boat destroyers.

and a number of submarine boats estimated to cost £50,000 in all.

This programme suffices for 1908-1909. Whether, and to what extent, it may be necessary to enlarge it next year or in future years must depend upon the additions made to their naval force by foreign Powers. His Majesty's Government have every intention of maintaining the standard of the British Navy which has hitherto been deemed necessary for the safeguarding of our national and imperial interests.

Between April 1, 1907, and March 31, 1908, the following ships will have been completed and become available for service:—

1 battleship ("Lord Nelson.")
3 armoured cruisers "(Warrior, Shannon, and Minotaur),"
3 destroyers "(Cossack, Mohawk, and Tartar.)"
10 torpedo boats (coastal destroyer type).
8 submarines,
1 repair ship "(Cyclops)," and
The new royal yacht "(Alexandra.)"

On April 1, 1908, there will be under construction:—
7 battleships.
8 armoured cruisers,
1 unarmoured cruiser,
10 destroyers,
20 torpedo boats (coastal destroyer type),
18 submarines.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S STATEMENT.

Lord Tweedmouth details the circumstances under which the expensive magazine cooling apparatus was rendered necessary, and foreshadowed large expenditure during the next year in boiler and other repairs necessary to keep the older torpedo vessels in an efficient condition, but promising careful survey to ensure that they are worth the expenditure. Although no important reconstructive work is contemplated he says many minor but very important alterations are being carried out gradually with the object of improving the general fighting efficiency of the fleet. Wireless telegraphy is being adopted in most of the later destroyers, and the improvements in the system adopted require considerable time and money to carry out in view of the great number of vessels involved.

Excellent work continues to be done by repair ships, and the artificers of the fleet in correcting small defects which might otherwise develop to such an extent as to necessitate dockyard assistance before the annual refit was due but nevertheless for the reason given above an increased provision, of £700,000, for repairs is needed for the coming year. We have begun to build submarines in the royal dockyards, a step which, besides affording desirable work to them, will be a check on contract prices.

In a lengthy digest of recent reforms and their progress, Lord Tweedmouth expresses satisfaction at the results achieved. "The rapidity and certainty with which the nucleus crew ships can be fully manned has been illustrated signally by the recent exercises of mobilisation at Devonport, Portsmouth, and Chatham. It has been alleged that the Admiralty have no war plans properly worked out, nor strategical operations throughly elaborated. This is a baseless allegation. Such plans are in the possession of the Admiralty in abundant number to meet all possible emergencies. The details of these plans cannot, of course, be made public, for their successful operation in actual warfare must largely depend upon their secrecy."

After negotiations extending over many months, a site has been found on the west shore of Loch Long for the establishment of a torpedo range of 7,000 yards length, and another has been purchased at Greenock for a torpedo factory, whence these weapons can readily be conveyed to the range for trial. The Admiralty property at Rosyth was purchased in 1903-1904 for the construction of a new naval base on the East Coast.

The general scheme having been drawn up, the present Board of Admiralty have decided to take in hand the construction of a graving dock, closed basin, and an entrance lock capable of accommodating the largest modern warships, with a depot for submarines and destroyers, and provision for oil fuel storage. During the past year the preliminary borings have been completed and detailed contract plans are now being prepared. This part of the general scheme, for which the contract will shortly be let, is estimated to cost £3,000,000, for work and £250,000, for machinery, the whole to be completed in about ten years.

SEVERE GALE IN ENGLAND.

A SOUTH-WESTERLY gale of great intensity sprang up suddenly on Saturday afternoon, February 22, and raged throughout the greater part of England, the north of Wales, and the north and east of Ireland. The force of the wind was in some places almost cyclonic, and it was accompanied by heavy showers of rain and hail. Houses were unroofed and shattered, chimney stake blown down, football stands damaged, and a great amount of other destruction wrought. Numerous shipping casualties are reported, and several lives have been lost, both on land and at sea. In some districts railway traffic was seriously impeded. In Birmingham, says a correspondent, no lives were lost, but many casualties were reported, and much damage was done to property. The football match between Birmingham and Notts Forest had to be abandoned after thirty-five minutes' play on account of the wind. A portion of the corrugated iron roof of the grand stand was torn off and carried 50 yards away, while a mass was hurled into the playing enclosure. The accident took place before many people were on the ground. St. Laurence's School, Dartmouth Street, was practically demolished. The whole of the large roof fell with a tremendous crash, doing damage to the extent of £400. The school-room is used as a gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, and at the time of the crash about a dozen children were on the premises. None of them, however, were injured. St. Margaret's Church Ledsam Street, was partially unroofed, and a great deal of damage was done to the roof of Bishop Ryder's Church. The most serious accident occurred at 29 Bloomsbury Street, a house which is occupied by Mrs. Atkinson, the mother of the vicar of St. Catherine's. Mrs. Atkinson was upstairs when the gable-end of the house was blown in. She received a fracture of the leg, and was removed to the General Hospital. The window of a shop in Great Hampton Row fell upon a girl and cut her badly, and she had to be taken to the hospital. For several hours in attending to the whole of the staff was engaged the casualty cases due to the gale. In the district around Birmingham the gale was equally severe. At Cradley Village a chimney fell upon the roof of a cottage of a widow named Sarah Lane, and inflicted injuries from which she died soon afterwards. Mrs. Lane was upstairs when the roof came upon her. Two children who were with her escaped unhurt. At Stourbridge football ground the grand stand was blown down and wrecked. From Dudley, Bloxwich, Walsall, Coventry, and many other places much damage to property is reported, the gale being the most serious for twenty years. Trains on the Great Western Railway north of Birmingham were delayed for a time owing to the roof of a factory being blown on to the line. The gale had not abated in some localities on Feb. 24, and there was further destruction, though not of a veryserious character.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 28TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oceana," Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 28th February, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Burgess, Mr G	Leslie, Mr J T
Brocklehurst, Lt H C	Muir, Capt W
Briggs, Mr W A	Moreland, Mr J J
Beard, Mr F H	Magunsan Mr C A
Cousterdine, Mr S	McCoul, Mrs
Du ois, Mr J G	Moore y, Mrs H S and Miss
Emerson, Mr T	Owen, Miss
Fuchroy, Mrs and infant	Soldwhole, Mr J A
Hay, Dr A and Mrs	Thorn, Mr D A
Hatfield, Mr W	Tucker, Miss M A
Innes, Miss	Woonwills, Mr F P
King, Mr C R Mrs and 2 infants	Waters, Mr W
Lochhead, Mr B H	Webb, Miss G A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aspdenkay, Mr J	Lutzer, Mr P
Berry, Lt C H	L. Touche, Mr C H D
Brooks, Mrs J C	La Touche, Mrs Cecil
Barnes, Mr L H	Layard, Capt
Balmer, Mr J C	Merrick, Mr H W
Barrow, Miss	Mallock, Mr D N
Cole, Capt A T	Merrick, Mrs
Creagh, Capt	Moreland, Mr W H
Crosbie, Mr C W	Maclver, Mr J
Davis Mr G H	Mollison, Mr Jas
Fisher, Mr F W and Mrs	Muir, Cap A W
Pennington, Maj A W	Meil, Mr
Firman, Mr W and Misses	Oldfield, Maj OG and Mrs
Gaysbrook, Miss	Rickard, Mr T T and Mrs
Hadley, Mr C M and Mrs	Robertson, Mr L
Hawke, Lord	Ryves, Mrs and infant
Hardy, Mrs R	Sarkies, Lt-Col O J and Mrs
Hopwood, Capt H L	Sinclair, Mr O F D
Hillard, Capt W S	Sister Mary Editha
Inglis, Lt A	Sister Catherine Bridget
Jackson, Mr A D	Sandis Mr A B H
Lovings, Mr E	Werden, Maj A W

FROM BRINDISI.

Kenyon, Mr J	Nimmo, Mr
Mansell, Miss V	

FOR KARACHI.

Murray, Mr John	Price, Mr
Rome, Mr P	

FOR RANGOON.

Lloyd, Mr M E

FOR COLOMBO.

Hanson, Mr and Mrs

FOR MELBOURNE.

Bowick, Mr — Fay, Mr F and Mrs

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Waton, Dr J T

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, February 26, Lord Curzon: Before the commencement of public business I ask leave to make a very brief personal statement with regard to a paper which was circulated with the Parliamentary papers this morning. It is an extract from a despatch written by the Government of India in my day to the Secretary of State relating to British policy in Persia. It is dated Sept. 21, 1899 Your lordships may remember that the noble earl opposite, in the debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention, referred to this despatch with the object of arguing that the Government of India had committed themselves therein to an expression of opinion about the respective limits of the British and Russian spheres of influence which precluded me from using the line of criticism on the Anglo-Russian Convention that I had done, I thought at the time and I think still that it was most irregular, and, if I may say so in the case of the noble earl, who is so remarkable for his courtesy, a most improper proceeding, that any one of his Majesty's Ministers should, without notice, suddenly in public debate, for the purpose of debating advantages, quote a passage from a confidential despatch of the nature of that to which I have referred. I at once challenged the representation of my views given by the noble earl and asked him to lay this paper on the table. That is the history of this document. I take the fullest responsibility for it because I wrote the despatch myself. The argument of the noble earl was that in this despatch the Indian Government had intimated their opinion as to the proper limits of the Russian sphere, and that that sphere included the trade route running from Baghdad through Khanikin and Kermanshah to Teheran, that it passed through Kerman to Kashan, 100 miles north of Ispahan, and that the Russians consequently would have obtained under this proposal a sphere of influnce larger than that conceded to them under the treaty. A reference to this despatch would have revealed that not one of those propositions could be maintained. As a matter of fact the Government of India in this despatch were not discussing the Russian sphere at all. They had been asked by the Secretary of State to give their opinion on a proposal which had emanated from Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Minister in Persia, with regard to the northern limit of the British sphere, both political and commercial, in Persia. Throughout the despatch the Government of India stated over and over again, with an insistence that cannot be denied, that the regions of Central and Southern Persia should be and should remain inside the British sphere because of our interests there. I hope I have said enough to show that the spirit of our argument was no doubt unintentionally misrepresented by the noble earl.

The Earl of Crewe: I will not attempt to argue as to the propriety or impropriety of the action I took, but I think it will be generally conceded that a Minister has the right to quote from a State paper if he is prepared to lay it on the table the House. The statement on which I founded what I said was this: "Sir Mortimer Durand has drawn a line across Persia from Khanikin on the Turkish frontier on the west, through Kermanshah, Hamadan, Ispahan, Yezd, and Kerman to Seistan and the Afghan frontier on the east, as indicating approximately the British and Russian spheres of influence, both political and commercial, in Persia." That passage having app ared in the despatch without note or comment, we assumed it was the view taken by the noble lord's Government subject to the correction at a latter stage in which he said, "In any case we should recommend that the line of partition suggested by Sir Mortimer Durand should be so far amended as to substitute Kashan for Ispahan." If I remember right, I think I particularly said that Ispahan was not included in the line the noble lord's Government appeared to favour. The terms are open to misapprehension, because when you say a line is drawn through these important places, I admit it is difficult to say in which sphere they are to be included; for it is hardly conceivable that half of each town should be under the influence of one Government and half under another. But when I went on to say that in some respects I considered this arrangement a less satisfactory one than that which we proposed, I meant that, looking at the two lines, it was perfectly evident that the Durand line, if it may so call it, runs as regards the Russian sphere, at an infinitely more obtuse angle than the line of the Russian sphere as drawn by our agreement, and the argument I used was that the British and neutral spheres together, as compared with the British and Russian spheres mentioned in the despatch, at any rate so far as the Afghan frontier was concerned, showed a greater advantage from the British point of view. I can only say for her that I had not the slightest intention of misrepresenting the despatch and the mistake arose from some sort of obscurity in its wording.

THE ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

Lord Carzon addressed to the Government a question relating to the Zakka Khel expedition, the purpose of which was to ascertain whether the general policy that has been pursued towards the tribes upon the North-West Frontier of India since 1899 is likely to be modified for affected by the expedition. He began by commenting on the fact that there was no permanent or official spokesman of the India office in the House of Peers, an arrangement which he regarded as almost disrespectful to that Chamber. He did not consider it necessary to say much about the expedition itself. It was a very small affair, and the case for it seemed to be absolutely unanswerable. A Government which had not immediately taken reprisals would have been unworthy of the name. After offering some minor criticisms on the arrangements of the Government he addressed himself to the question of the part which the expedition was intended or likely to play in the general scheme of frontier policy. Regarding the subject first from the strategical point of view, he pointed out that the settlements of the Zakka Khel Afridis extended pratically through the whole of Tirah and, inquired whether the Government had found it in their power or were likely soon to find it in their power, to place any geographical limits to the operations of the troops. He was sure they must be anxious to restrict the area of their responsibilities. Turing to the larger question of frontier policy as a whole, he reminded that the House that the general principles laid down in 1899 included the withdrawal from the territory living outside the administrative but inside the political border of India of as many of the Regular troops as possible, the substitution of tribal Militia levies and police officered by Englishmen, and the improvement of communications behind the frontier. In addition there was the organisation of the North-Western Frontier province under an officer specially selected for his knowledge of the frontier and the tribes. The Government also continued the system of subsidies and allowances, and they made it their policy to interfere as little as possible with the internal organisation and independece of the tribes, hoping by steady conciliation to win them over to our side. This policy was open to objection and risks, but he was willing that it should be tested by the degree of peace and tranquility which it had secured. During the last ten years we had been almost entirely free from warfare upon the frontier. There was a party in India which did not agree with these views, and held that we ought to surround the tribes with a military cordon. Such a policy would set the Indian frontier in a blaze from one end to the other. We should have a succession of Tirah campaigns, and repeat the experience of Russia in the Caucasus, where she was occupied for twenty years or more. There would also be the risk of complications with the Ameer of Afghanistan, He hoped so perilous a programme would find no favour, and that the Government would not allow any incidents which might happen to hurry them out of the policy of conciliation.

Lord Elgin replied. Answering first Lord Curzon's complaint regarding the want of direct representation of the India Office in the House, he pointed out that the Ministerial ranks included more than one peer well qualified to deal with Indian questions. Then turning to the question put by the noble lord, he declared that the Government did not intend to make any departure from the principles of frontier policy laid down by the Secretary of State ten years ago. The purport those of declarations was that there should be no extension of our responsibilities and no interference with the tribes which could be avoided. For reasons which it would be against public policy to mention, the general arguments against any reversal of this system in the present case, though very strong, could not very well be stated on that occasion. The object of the Zakka Khel expedition was merely punitive, and instructions had been given that no steps should be taken in any way leading to the permanent occupation of the country. The principles contained in the despatch of ten years ago were acted on by the Government over which he formerly presided; consequently the experience which justified the policy extended over an even longer series of years than Lord Curzon had mentioned. It was not possible to speak positively with regard to the endurance of the present system as a whole. Changes might be necessitated by changing circumstances, but no proposals were before the Secretary of State at present for any modification of the scheme with which the noble lord was associated.

There was no further debate.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Lord Curzon writes as follows to the "Morning Post:"—

Sir,—I do not suppose that you would wish to do me an injustice, and yet such is the effect of your criticism upon the incident arising out of the quotation in the House of Lords of a despatch from the Government of India of September 1899, upon spheres of influence in Persia, which came up in the House of Lords yesterday.

You do not pay me the compliment of quoting my statement in your columns, but in your leading article you say that "the despatch has now been published and bears out Lord Crewe's contention."

If you will refer to Lord Crewe's original speech in the House of Lords on Feb. 10 you will find that his contentions or rather assertions were five in number:—

(1) That the Government of India in this despatch had intimated their opinion of the Russian sphere in Persia.

(2) That that sphere included the British trade route from Baghdad via Khanikin and Kermanshah to Teheran.

(3) That it included Yezd.

(4) That it passed through Kerman to a point just north of Seistan.

(5) That Russia would consequently under these proposals have obtained a sphere larger than that conceded to her by the recent treaty.

If you will now refer to the despatch you will find:—

(1) That the Government of India expressed no opinions as to a Russian sphere.

(2) That they agreed that the Khanikin trade route (carrying British trade to the value of £1,000,000, per annum) was one which must on no account be omitted from the British sphere. (It has now been included in the Russian sphere).

(3) That they said of Ispahan (now also included in the Russian sphere) that it "must on every ground be included in the zone in which British interests are supreme."

(4) That they even proposed that the northern limits of the British sphere should be protracted to Kashan, 100 miles north of Ispahan.

(5) That they gave no opinion about a boundary to the north of Seistan beyond pointing out that there was no natural or geographical line of division there.

(6) That throughout the despatch they argued strongly for the retention in the British sphere of those regions of Central and Southern Persia which are now excluded from it, while some of them have actually been included in the Russian zone.

How, in these circumstances, which I stated in the House of Lords yesterday, though they are not reported in the Press, and which can be verified by anyone who takes the trouble to glance through the despatch (this was laid at my own request), it is possible for any fair-minded critic to argue that it "bears out Lord Crewe's contention," I am at a loss to understand.

CHURCH ROBBERS' TRIAL.

Prisoner's Narrative.

When the second day of the trial of the "church robbers" opened at the Limoges Assize Court on February 27 the presiding judge questioned Antony Thomas as to the thefts committed at the museum of Gueret on December 19 or 11, 1906.

Thomas replied that the instigator of that robbery was a certain M. Romeuf, a Paris art dealer, who told him that it would be easy to secure the contents of the museum, and that he (M. Romeuf) would purchase them from him.

"M. Romeuf," said the President, "is not in agreement with you. He says he saw you in Paris, after the robbery, not before."

The accused, however, persisted in his declaration that it was only after he had received a plan and certain indications from M. Romeuf that he was able, although he had never previously been in the museum, to go straight to the cases containing the treasures.

At this stage an incident was created by the action of Me. Mazeron, who rose and informed the Court that in the name of M Romeuf, he protested again the defamatory statements of the accused concerning his client.

Thomas, in reply to further questions, admitted that he had sold to a certain M. de Lannoy, in Paris, for £720 the works of art stolen from the Gueret Museum.

Asked what he did with the money Thomas said it went in personal expenses.

But the President refused to accept this explanation, and accused the brothers Thomas of squandering it during a trip to Havre during which they each bought a keyless watch for £4. On their return to Clermont Ferrand they purchased some ground.

Francois Thomas, under examination, swore that he was innocent of any complicity with his brother in the burglary of the Gueret Museum.

The President reminded him that although he pretended to be ignorant of his brother's doings, certain entries in his notebook showed that he knew all about Antony's movements.

Faure, another of the accused, explained how he and Antony. Thomas stole the famous reliquary of Ambazac, the latter hiding in the church until everyone was gone, and then opening the door to admit Faure.

Having failed to dispose of the precious masterpiece in Paris, they took it to London and tried to sell it for £1,200, although, said the President, it was valued by English art experts at £12,000.

The interrogation of Francois Thomas came to an end with his declaration that the charges brought against him would not bear serious examination, and that he was completely innocent.

After a number of witnesses had been heard, the trial was adjourned until to-day.

REFUSED TO SPEAK.

Extraordinary Behaviour of an Impostor.

London, February 28.

A remarkable case occupied the Clerkenwell Sessions for several hours to-day. A prisoner whose real name was Alfred Lawson, but who had used the aliases of Baron de Lussan and Baron Lussingham, was indicted for fraud. He was shown to have obtained by false pretences between £700 and £800 from four persons, and he lived at leading hotels.

Since his arrest his lips have been sealed. He had to be carried into the police court each time in an invalid chair, though a doctor said he was shamming.

A prison warder, assisted by others, had to carry him pick-a-back up several flights of steps, from the cells to the dock, to-day. He is a sturdily-built man of fifteen stone.

Throughout to-day's hearing he maintained a wilful silence.

When he was found guilty, Detective-sergeant Burton said that since 1885 he had converted his brother's estate to his own use, turned his sister-in-law out of doors, caused his mother to go bankrupt, and defrauded various people in London, Paris, Dublin, and Brighton.

In Paris he palmed off worthless cheques, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. While in prison he was supposed to have a stroke, and as a result remained in the gaol infirmary three months beyond the time of his sentence. He was sent to prison for eighteen months. Warders had to carry him to the cells.

A SONG OF EMPIRE

BY

THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY.

Sing us a song of Empire!
First, let us praise the home
Stirred by the northern breezes,
Ringed by the tossing foam:—
Here is the joy of living,
Here are the mine and mart,
Forest and furrow giving
Strength to a Nation's heart,
And sons and daughters waiting
The call to play their part.

Sing us a song of Empire!
If Austral lands we roam,
Still wider grows the kinship
For every place is home;
And by the stately Ganges,
Where Table Mountain glows,
Through thy majestic ranges,
Our Lady of the Snows.
As one we greet our brothers,
As one confront their foes.

Tell us a tale of Empire,
Isle of the western main!
In thee the spirit wakened
That forged the mighty chain;
From thee we learned to fashion
The laws that make us free,
And now with filial passion
Thy children turn to thee,
And swear to guard thy portals,
Thou Empress of the sea.

And we, the sons of Empire,
Are pledged to hold our own;
Our fathers fixed the keystone—
The keystone of the throne;
They dug the deep foundations,
They reared the lofty gate,
They gathered in the nations,
And set them State by State,
They gave to each the watchword—
"Be masters of your fate."

Ah, truest song of Empire!
Thine is the Empire, Lord!
Then bless our King with wisdom,
Who holds from Thee the sword;
And may the web of wonder,
Whose warp and woof are Thine,
Which none can rend asunder,
In peace and love combine;
A brotherhood of peoples,
To work Thy vast design.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Bill Passes Second Reading.

London Feburary, 28.

The Women's Suffrage Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons to-day after the following division:

For 271
Against 92

Majority for 179

The Bill enacts that the word "he" in all Acts referring to voting shall include "she" and does not disqualify a married woman. Therefore it enfranchises:

1. All women householders.
2. All married women having real or house property of their own (not their husband's) or registered as the householder (e.g. where the husband takes the house in his wife's name in order not to be called as a Juryman).
3. All women lodgers (over twenty-one) who have the exclusive use of rooms of a value of £10 a year, unfurnished. Daughters may claim as lodgers in their parents' homes.
4. Employes occupying a house or rooms rent free on their employer's property (e.g., caretakers), provided the employers do not live in the same house.

The question may be raised, Can a wife with an income of her own claim to be her husband's lodger?

The total number of women thus enfranchised is given as about 1,250,000.

Although the Bill has passed its second reading thus triumphantly, it is said that the Cabinet will not give it facilities in the Committee and third Reading stages, as it is a private member's measure. It is therefore extremely unlikely to pass through even the House of Commons not to mention the House of Lords.

EXCITED SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Members thronged the green benches of the House of Commons laughing and cheering excitedly in the later stages of the debate. Up behind the grille over the Press Gallery favoured ladies bent forward, anxious not to lose a word of the discussion. Many a member flung a swift glance aloft as he began his speech, and it was evident that now and then the ladies restrained themselves from applause by an effort.

Party politics were for once flung to the winds. Members said what they liked and voted as they liked, without regard to Whips.

The most diverse opinions came from members of the same party. Many Radicals opposed the Bill because it did not go far enough, and only women of property would get the vote. What they wanted was adult suffrage for all men and women. Others scornfully derided votes for women in any circumstances.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. H. Y. Stanger, K. C. (L.), Member for North Kensington, who moved the Second Reading of the measure. With gentle force he pleaded the cause of women. He refused to set aside the opinions of a lifetime because of the Suffragettes.

"I will not allow the Suffragettes," he said, "to intimidate me into doing an injustice."

Mr. Acland (L.), the slim, dark-haired young member for the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, and Private Secretary of Mr. Haldane, seconded the Bill. One reason why he had been asked so to do, he said, was because it was known he would not speak too long. He was unselfish in supporting the measure.

HEROIC SUPPORT.

"I was returned," he said, "by a narrow majority. My constituency contains a large number of ladies, examples of respectability and worshippers of aristocracy, who will probably vote against me if they get the chance."

Members cheered his heroism.

Mr. Cathcart Wason (L., Orkney and Shetland), a gigantic figure, rose from below the gangway, and in measured tones proposed the rejection of the measure.

"We are but passing shadows," he remarked, and the House could not repress a burst of laughter at the thought of the stalwart Mr. Wason as a passing shadow. He argued that men alone should bear political responsibility.

"Look at the responsibility of our Foreign Secretary," he said. "Are we going to put such a powers as this in the hands of an unknown quantity?"

Every other sentence of Mr. Wason tickled the House, the deep gravity of his manner contrasting with his conscious or unconscious humour.

"It is not our fault that Providence has created such a difference between the sexes; it is not the work of the Liberal Party," he exclaimed plaintively.

"The time is not yet when we can turn our pruning forks—I mean our spears—into spoons," and "I don't know how women feel about barmaids, but I do know how I feel," were two of his gems.

He quoted a tale, the moral of which runs that the one great desire of women is sovereignty. "That means," he said, waving his hand to the Unionist benches, "getting you under their thumb, and keeping you there."

A minute later he was holding aloft the importance and dominance of force in all relations of life.

"Why," he cried, "it is force, and force alone, which allows us to lay down our heads on our pillows at night and wake up in the morning and find them there."

MR. GLADSTONE APPROVES.

Mr. Gladstone, Home Secretary, expressed approval of the principles of the Bill. The Government would however, leave the decision to the House.

Mr. Kettle, an eloquent young Nationalist pleaded the cause of women in a rich vogue.

Mr. Clement Edwards Labour attacked what he called a ridiculous and pettifogging Bill.

Sir Randal Cremer and ardent Radical, fiercely assailed the Bill, and asked what were the wrongs from which women were suffering. "I never vote for such a measure while I have a seat in the House," he exclaimed emphatically.

Mr. J. D. Rees, the Liberal member for Montgomery Boroughs, who talked out the Bill last year rose at twenty minutes to five and amid cries of "Divide, Divide,"

"I am for open war," declared Mr. Rees and he went on to make clear his uncompromising opposition.

At four minutes to five scores of members were shouting at the finest member for Montgomery. He managed to get out another sentence when up sprang Mr. Stanger.

"I move Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed, "that the question be now put."

The Speaker rose to his feet, and supporters of the Bill, happy in the knowledge that he had accepted the motion, cheered delightedly. The division was not challenged on the closure. It came a moment or so later on the amendment, which was defeated by 271 to 92. The ladies in the gallery craned forward to see. There was extraordinary cross-voting.

On the motion of Mr. Stangcr it was decided to send the Bill to a Committee of the whole House.

VOTING ANALYSED.

MINISTERS.

FOR	AGAINST
Sir E Grey	Mr Asquith
Mr Haldane	Mr Sinclair
Mr Gladstone	Mr Sir W Robson
Mr Morley	Mr Harcourt
Mr Burns	Sir S Evans
Mr. Lloyd-George	Mr Fuller
Mr S Buxton	
Mr Runciman	
Mr T W Russel	
Mr Cherry	
Mr Causton	
Mr H Lewis	

LIBERALS AGAINST

Sir M. Levy.	Mr J D Rees
Mr Leimann	Mr A Herbert
Sir J Dickson Poynder	Mr Esmr
Mr C Warner	Mr Bertram
Sir J Brunner	Mr A Bryce
Mr Fiennes	Mr Whitehead
Sir R Cremer	Mr Massie
Mr Bellairs	Mr Mallet
Mr Belloc	Mr I Guest
Sir W B Gurdon	Mr C Wason

Unionist For Mr. Wyndham.

HOW THE LADIES HEARD.

FRESH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CABINET.

At ten minutes past five, Mrs. How Martyn, Secretary of the Women's Freedom League, in a fur coat and a green hat, took a flying leap down the steps of St. Stephen's Hall, broke through the lines of police that guarded the entrance, and, waving her handkerchief to the crowds outside, shouted: "The Bill is carried."

Cheer upon cheer greeted the dramatic announcement. It came as a climax to a demonstration outside the House, remarkable for its quite.

The cheering crowds, led by mounted police, passed in triumphant procession to Caxton Hall. Only women it had been decided, should be admitted.

The large majority for the second reading said Mrs. Billington Greig, who presided, proved that the question of women's enfranchisement was ripe, for settlement, and she demanded that the Bill should "starred" (i.e. given facilities to progress) by the Government.

Mrs. Snowdon realised the necessity of educating women on the subject because she was in a position to state that a large number of women did not want the vote.

"We are very dissatisfied," said Miss Christabel Pankhurst yesterday referring to the danger of the Bill now falling dead. "We are going to take it off the shelf."

Accordingly, her Union issues in manifesto that "our militant agitation will go forward with redoubled energy, with the object of bringing pressure to bear on the Government to facilitate the Bill."

LICENSING BILL.

Heavy Fall in Share Values.

London, Feb. 28.

The Licensing Bill caused brewery stocks to fall from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000 on the Stock exchange yesterday.

Already the trade is organising a great campaign of protest. Extreme temperance advocates criticise the Bill for not assisting their cause. That, too, is the general criticism of brewers and licence-holders, who are convinced that drinking in clubs, especially on Sundays, will be accentuated.

The Licensing Bill was the chief topic of conversation at the House of Commons yesterday, overshadowing everything

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Powers and the Balkans.

Vienna, Feb. 21. ("Times").—The "Neue Freie Presse" announces this evening in a telegram from Berlin that "a communication for the Austro-Hungarian Ministry (presumably for Foreign Affairs) has been sent to-day to Vienna. This communication clearly demonstrates the loyalty of the German Government to the alliance with Austria-Hungary."

Commenting upon this announcement, which it declares to proceed from a trustworthy source, the "Neue Freie Presse" writes:—

"Assuredly the need for such a manifestation does not arise from any, even the slightest, doubt in Vienna as to the loyalty of the German Empire towards its ally. But in the discussion of the Novi Bazar railway scheme the Russian Government has received the strongest proofs of sympathy both from the French and from the English Press. A semi-official declaration issued by Reuter's Agency expressed in regard to the Novi Bazar railway opinions closely related to those of Russia. Simultaneously the attempt was repeatedly made on the one hand to represent the action of Austria-Hungary in promoting her economic interests in the Sanjak as an outcome of German suggestions, while on the other hand Germany has been reproached with lending only lukewarm support to the work of reform in Macedonia desired by Austria-Hungary. At the same time the relationship between Austria-Hungary and Russia has undergone albeit not formally, a political change. These facts are weighty enough to make it appear desirable to preclude by a clear positive manifestation before the whole of Europe all doubts as to the political solidarity between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany means to stand publicly on the Austro Hungarian side in the present political movement concerning the railways in the East."

"Germany could hardly do anything more tactless at this moment," was the first remark of a well-informed Austrian official on reading the foregoing passage. "Germany," he added, "did us enough harm with the 'brilliant second' telegram. Do the people in Berlin not see that we are being belaboured by foreign Governments and the foreign Press, because we are supposed to have let ourselves be used as a cat's paw by Germany? We know that the stripes are not meant for us, but meanwhile we are black and blue. Protestations of affection and loyalty from the quarter at which the blows were aimed will not heal our skin nor improve our diplomatic position. Our right to the Novi Bazar railway is an Austro-Hungarian right which will be the more readily realised if it is recognised to be ours alone and not to have been half pawned to Germany."

"The Times" Sofia correspondent (Feb. 21) says that letter from Constantinople ascribes the Sultan's sanction of the Austrian railway project to his desire to excite discord between the two most interested Powers with regard to the Macedonian reforms.

Berlin, Feb. 23 "Times.—Germany will support the Austrian railway project in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. The "Cologne Gazette" says that as the Austrian plans are in accordance with existing international treaty rights, and as they do not infringe the rights of others, Germany as a matter of course and in view of her close connection with Austria-Hungary, can only side with that Power in this question.

With reference to the attitude of Great Britain, the "National Zeitung" asserts that, while Austria-Hungary and England saw eye to eye when the Treaty of Berlin was concluded, the friendship of England for Turkey underwent a chill after the British occupation of Egypt, and the fate of Constantinople became a matter of indifference—at least to the English Liberals. As for the Russians, they now regard Germany rather than England as the real protector of Turkey. All the economic ambitions of Germany in Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia are regarded by Russia as bearing a distinct political colour, like Russia's own enterprises in Middle and Far Asia. The hope is expressed that desire of the Russian Radicals for peace will prevent the Russian Government from sacrificing to the Pan-Slavist agitators the blessing of good and neighbourly relations with Germany and Austria Hungary. At the same time the National Liberal journal thinks that Turkey, in acceding with such singular alacrity to the Austrian railway plans, foresaw that they might create dis ord The policy of Germany will be to fortify the understanding between Russia and Austria Hungary, and, in the association with them and with the rest of the Great Powers, to break down Turkey's resistance to reforms.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" attacks the attitude of the "Times." It suggests that the polemics of a large section of the Russian Press against Austria-Hungary and Germany are inspired from English quarters; "As we are informed, the relations maintained between the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg and the writers in those Russian and English journals which conduct the most vigorous campaign against Germany and Austria-Hungary have, since the disclosure of Baron von Aehrenthal's railway project, been more active than ever. This interference is perhaps merely due to the social necessities of the Embassy; otherwise we should have to assume that the object is to employ against Germany the Anglo-Russian Agreement, in behalf of which it is desired to create a favourable opinion. Official quarters in London as in St. Petersburg have, however, most emphatically protested against this view, and it may therefore be assumed that the Russian firebrands have entirely misunderstood the English overtures of friendship."

THE BALTIC.

SWEDEN AND THE ALAND ISLANDS.

Replying to questions put by M Staaff, ex-Premier, in the Second Chamber of the Riksdag at Stockholm (23rd), the Foreign Minister explained that Sweden did not desire a guaranteed neutrality, but would defend her independence in the event of war. The Government had not asked for a guarantee, but did not wish to reject the projects that had been brought forward with regard to the maintenance of the status quo in the Baltic.

Paris, Feb. 25.—Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister in London, has informed the "Matin's" correspondent as follows:—

"Should Russia demand the abrogation of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, so as to allow her to fortify the Aland Islands, we on our part should be obliged to take military measures, which, however, would not be of any agressive character, but only measures of precaution.

"Such military arrangements would be regrettable for my country, as they would create charges on the revenue which would be against our commercial interests. It is natural that with comprehensive appreciation we should see the fortification of the Aland Island."

MOROCCO.

THE FRENCH OPERATIONS.

Paris, Feb 21 (Reuter)—A telegram has been received from General d'Amade stating that the Tirs column has returned to Casablanca and will remain there some days in order to rest the men. The coast column will also spend some days at Casablanca for the same purpose, as well as the troops garrisoning the coast stations Fedalah and Buznika, which will be brought up to the same strength as before the operations of Feb. 16 and 17. All the wounded have been brought to Casablanca. The ambulance service for the transport of wounded from Ba Reshid and Mediona is working excellently. The condition of the wounded is satisfactory.

The following semi-official statement was issued this evening:—

"The German newspapers continue to publish biassed news coming from Morocco. Thus a telegram from Tangier to the "Vossische Zeitung" reports that some officers of the French cruiser "Dunix" forcibly entered a mosque at Mogador and maltreated the Moroccan official. We are authorised to state that the reports to which the German organ gives publicity are wholly devoid of foundation."

GERMAN CRITICISM.

Berlin, Feb. 23 (Times).—According to the Tangier correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," General d'Amade's reconnaissances in force merely serve to irritate the native population. The fire discipline of the French troops in the fighting around Casablanca is described as having long ago been recognised as deficient, and the waste of ammunition of their part is said to be enormous. According to this account, the recent operations proved a complete failure and Casablanca itself might have fallen into the hands of the Moors if they had known that the town was only guarded by a small Spanish force. The French are said to have concealed the full extent of their losses and to have been compelled to leave the majority of the killed on the field. The alleged inability of the French to discover effective means of pacifying the country is described as having excited bitter resentment at Casblanca. It is understood that a deputation consisting of representatives of many tribes was about to appeal to a "non-French" Consulate to intervene and urge the restoration of peace and order when General d'Amade, who is believed to have been informed of this intention by French spies, forestalled this step by resuming active operations.

The correspondent further denies that the German Minister at Tangier ever attempted to induce the Sultan to invite a special German mission to Rabat since a mission of this kind would have been useless, seeing that the Sultan was resolved to place himself entirely in the hands of France and had completely lost the respect of his subjects. On the other hand, it is admitted that the "Moroccan Government" repeatedly expressed a desire to see the German Minister at Rabat but Dr. Rosen naturally did not accede to these proposals."

The Rhenish journal animadverts upon the policy of the French Government in not satisfying public curiosity with regard to the results of the recent fighting in Morocco and observes:—"In view of the manifold interests in military and financial circles it is impossible to foresee whether the Government will continue to support the progress of events."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Feb. 22.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C D Cay to be lieutenant Feb 21.

Feb 24.

Gunner J T Creber has been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet; Clerk J N With has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet Dec 16, 1907.

War Office, Feb 25.

Major F E G Ponsonby, C V O C B Grenadier Guards equetry and assistant keeper of the privy purse and assistant private secretary to the King, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel Feb 26.

The Hampshire Regt—Major-Gen Sir C B Knowles, K C B, to be colonel, vice Major Gen and Honorary Lieut Gen Sir J W Thomas, K C B., deceased Feb 1.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Lieut Gen J P C Glyn to be colonel commandant, vice Lieut Gen Sir H R L Newdigate, K C B, deceased Jan, 18.

Commands and Staff.

Capt B R Kirwan, R A to be a Staff captain at Headquarters, vice Capt. S W Douglas, D S O., R A Feb 19

Capt W Robertson, R E., to be a Staff captain at Headquarters vice Brevet Major Sir A Bannerman, Bart., R E Feb 3. Capt G F Evans, R E., from assistant instructor, School of Military Engineering, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Capt R Ommanney, R E Jan 22.

Cavalry of the Line.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Major H de C Eastwood, D S O, retires on retired pay Feb 26 Capt and Brevet Major P Moir-Byres to be major, vice H de C Eastwood, D S O Feb 26.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt L Partridge retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry under the provisions of article 510. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Feb 26.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Major W Belk to be lieutenant-colonel, vice F B L Woodwright, deceased Aug 4.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Major the Hon R H Marsham retires on retired pay Feb 26 Capt H B Dalgety to be major, vice the Hon R H Marsham Feb 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major J G Geddes is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 27 Supernumerary Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W A M Thompson to be major, vice J G Geddes Jan 27.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned supernumerary majors to be majors:—C W Richardson, vice A S Jenour, seconded Feb 2; A M Smith, vice C R Buckle, D S O, seconded Feb 12; G Mck Franks, vice W L Brook-Smith, promoted Feb 17 Capt M L Wilkinson is seconded for service on the Staff Feb 10 Lieut C J Everard to be Captain, vice H Rowan-Robinson, seconded Jan 22 Lieut H E Kenyon is seconded for service with Native Mountain Art in India Feb 14.

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards—I Colquhoun to be second lieutenant (on probation), vice H. H. Liddell Grainger (on probation), resigned (Feb. 26).

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt W G T Currie is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers Jan 30 Supernumerary Capt E M Baker to be capt. vice W G T Currie Feb 15

The King's Liverpool Regt—Capt B St J W Hastings to be adjutant, vice E F Knight Feb 17

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Lieut B G Peel reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army July 18, 1902 The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—S V Wasbrough to Dec 31, 1907, vice B G Peel, transferred to the Indian Army; and H C Dickinson to Jan 16 1908 vice T A Walsh, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H E Watts, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Feb 23 Major H O'Donnell to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H E Watts Feb 23, 1890

The East Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut V E Inglefield, to be lieutenant, vice B'Blood, transferred to the Indian Army Oct 8, 1907

The Bedfordshire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut H Younghusband to be lieutenant, on augmentation Feb 24

The East Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut K H L Arnott, to be lieutenant, vice P C W Goodwyn, D S O, appointed adjutant 3rd batt Nov 17, 1907

The East Surrey Regt—Lieut M J Minogue, from the Manchester Regt, to be lieutenant, with precedence next below Lieut A De V. Maclean, and to remain seconded while serving as an adjutant of Volunteers Feb 26.

The Essex Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W G Carter, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Feb 23; Major and Brevet Col H Broadmead to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col W G Carter Feb 23

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G B Lemprière, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Feb 24; Lieut-Col R F B Glover, D S O, from half-pay, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col G B Lemprière Feb 24

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.—Major A S Cave retires on retired pay Feb 26 Capt W R P K Betty to be major, vice A S Cave Feb 26; Supernumerary Capt T C Hincks to be captain, vice W R P K Betty Feb 26; Second Lieut E A B Orr to be lieutenant, vice J Duberly, seconded Jan 9.

The Manchester Regt,—Lieut Col and Brevet Col C C Melvill, on completion of his period of service in command of a batt retires on retired pay Feb 24; Major H C E Westropp to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col C C Melvill Feb 24.

Army Medical Service.

Lieut Col D O'Sullivan, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be colonel; vice W L Chester, M B., retired Feb 17.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major E R C Butler to be lieutenant colonel, in succession to Col J A Nunn, C B., C I E., D S O., placed on retired pay Feb 5.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss A L Stuart, Staff nurse, resigns her appointment Feb 26. The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally: Miss K M Mathews Feb 12.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major M H Read, ordnance officer, third class, to be an ordance officer second class with the rank of lieutenant colnel, vice Lieut Col P G Parkinson, retired Jan 1; Commy of Ordance and Honorary Capt W Hallick is seconded for service under the Canadian Government Feb 7.

Memoranda.

Ridingmr and Honorary Lieut T Connell, Royal Horse Art, is granted the honorary rank of captain Feb 23; Ormr and Honorary Lieut A W Smith, the Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of captain Feb 23.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut W Noble resigns his commission Feb 26.

Militia Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Cork—G W Graham, late captain 4th Durham Royal Garrison Art Volunteers, to be captain Jan 2.

The Durham—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col J F Clarkson to be lieutenant-colonel Jan 8; Seconded Lieut G P Newall resigns his commission Jan 24.

The Forfar and Kincardine—Major G V Yates to be lieutenant-colonel Jan 28; Capt R W Duff resigns his commission Feb 5.

The Sussex—Second Lieut G V Baxendale to be lieutenant Jan 31.

The Yorkshire Duke of York's Own—L G Bain, late captain 2nd Durham Royal Garrison Art Volunteers, to be captain Dec 17, 1907.

Admiralty, 24th February,
Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Harry Douglas Farquharson, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Curtoys, promoted. Dated 22nd February.

Admiralty, 25th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur George Holmes has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 15th September, 1907.

Clark Fredrick Charles Pidcock has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 21st January, 1908.

Admiralty, 26th February.

Paymaster Augustus Percival Hughes has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 27th February.
Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Percy Durkin to be lieutenant Dated 26th February.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Engineer Albert Green has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dateted 2nd February,

DAUGHTER'S CURIOUS STORY.

An unusual application was made yesterday in London before Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Phillimore, sitting as a divisional court.

Mrs. Amy Constance Meredith was the applicant, she asking for a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up her mother. Mrs. Ellen Maria Morant, who is detained in a lunatic asylum in Gloucester.

The applicant asserted that her mother was perfectly sane, and the authorities of the asylum had refused her access, so that she was unable to let her know that she herself could obtain her release under the Lunacy Act of 1890.

The applicant argued her case at some length, but Mr. Justice Darling refused to grant a rule, stating that if the court were to grant it the return would be that Mrs. Morant was in the custody of certain people with whom she had been placed by due process of law.

The application was refused accordingly.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Arabia," Captain T. Leigh, will sail to-day for Marseilles and London with the English Mail of the 14th March a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Alexander, the Countess of
Alnger, Mr M
Anderson, Mr B H
Anderson, Mr F
Anderson, Mr S M
Anderson, Mr
Apostolides, Mr E C
Armfield, Mr and Mrs T
Ashdown William, Mr
Aswald, Lt-Col W A
Ahme C, Mr M
Bain, Mr
Baldon, Mr
Barbour, Mr K D
Baker, Lt-Col and Mrs G H
Beacher, Major G A
Beadon, Major W
Beadon, Miss
Beadon, Mrs and child
Berkeley, Mr S H
Berthon, Capt and Mrs
Berry, Capt E
Bigge, Col and Mrs H V
Bird, Mr L
Bird, Miss
Blackmore, Miss H
Bosson, Mr R
Board, Miss B E
Brooms, Miss
Brounlow, Capt Darcy
Browning, Miss
Bisset, Lady
Bisset, Sir W
Butcher, Miss
Butler, Mr A
Brown, Mr R J
Bethasis, Mrs
Bailey, Mr and Mrs A S and child
Burt, Mr C
Campbell, Mrs F
Cameron, Mr C S
Carted, Mr and Mrs F O and child
Chamar, Miss C C
Cockburn, Lt-Col W F
Clifford, Major
Clifford, Mrs
Collister, Mr
Collister, Mrs
Coutts, Mr E G
Connell, Major C E
Copeland, Major F
Cosins, Mr G P
Coutts, Mr E G
Covington, Miss
Creswel, Miss R L
Cruickshank, Mr R G
Cubitt, Mrs
Cuming, Mr and Mrs J
Cornes, Corpl H
Cross, Mrs M
Clarke, Mr A C
Clarke, Mr B C
Dalrymple, Clark Mr Hew
Daniell, Mr W R
Daniell, Mr J A
Dawson, Mr G W
Drummie, Mr T
Deacon, Mr H C
Deas, Major L M
DeCruz, Mr T
Denton, Mr G
Dooke, Mr E
Dowding, Mr W K
Drew, Mr A S
Davies, Mr F C
Davie, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Dunlop, Mr C D H
deBurgh, Mr E
Dobson, Mr H
Eastmead, Major C S
Eastmead, Mrs
Eckhout, Miss
Egerton, Mr J B
Elliott, Mr E
Elmore, Mr J S
Evan Jack, Mr A
Evans, Miss
Edwards, Col J B
Edwards, Mrs child and infant
Edwards, Mrs child infant
Evatt, Major Y W
Fawcett, Mr and Mrs E B
Ferrers Nicholson, Mr E
Farrell, Capt
Flynn, Mrs and Miss
Flynn, (Jur) Mr
Fraser Barnes, Mr J
Fremantle, Admiral, Sir E R
Fremantle, Lady
Furney, Mr J L
Fell, Mr G P
Ferguson, Mrs
Gillespie, Mr and Mrs
Ganizer, Mrs F and infant
Godfrey, Mr C T
Gordon, Mrs Lewis
Gowlay, Capt C A
Graham, Mr and Mrs F
Gosney, Mr J D
Gillman, Mrs
Greenhill, Miss G C
Griffiths, Major C
Grisham, Mr S T
Hadwen, Miss
Hadwen, Miss
Hall, Mr A H
Haij, Mr A B
Harding, Mr H C
Harriott, Mr and Mrs G M
Harrison, Lt-Col T A
Heffernan, Mr W
Helmer, Mr and Mrs F D
Horvep, Mr E E
Hills, Mr C R
Hilliard, Major and Mrs
Howe, Major
Hutchinson, Mr G
Hutchinson, Capt A G
Hoyeem, Mr and Mrs
Howes, Miss
Hoyeem, Mrs and child
Hyde-Ven, Mr H B
Holl, Mr A H
Hanlow, Mr F
Ingham, Mr O E
Insell, Rev T
James, Mr A H
Jean, Colville, Miss
Jenkins, (KCIE) Sir Lawrence
John, Sir E
Johnston, Mr G R
Judd, Mr W
Judd, Mrs and Miss
Jonkins Captain
Kay, Capt H
Keay, Mr Seymour
Keen, Capt and Mrs J Sand 2 infants
Keelan, Mr D
Keenedy, Brig-Genl C M
Kerr, Miss M P
Ketchan, Miss E
Kingston, Mrs J A and 2 infants
Kidd, Mr and Mrs R
Lane, Mr and Mrs H V
Lawrie, Mrs H J
Lee, Mr W E
Levy, Mr
Legat, Mr H
Legatt, Mr and Mrs E O
Leslie Smith, Mr G
Lovick, Mr A
Leslie, Mrs K M
Lloyd, Mrs Chas
Logie, Mr D G
Lethbridge, Mr A
Lloyd, Mr Vesaker
Lawrence, Mr W R
Lambert, Mr W C
Lunson, Mr F
Lovsey, Mr J B
Leventhorpe, Mrs
Lewis Gordon, Mrs
Liverridge, Mr S G
Livingstone, Mrs
Livingstone, Mr D
Loche, Mrs
Loftus Evans, Mrs
Lowthor, Mr A J
Lethbridge, Mr A
Lubeck, Dr W
Macan, Col J J
MacCaw, Mr W J M
Mackenzie, Capt F
Macpherson Capt R N
Macfie, Mr W
Macfie, Mrs
Maclean, Lady
Maclean, Two Misses
Macmullen, Capt and Mrs C
Macwatt, Mrs B
Malan, Miss
Mann, Mr A
Marshall, Mr and Mrs E J
Maxwell, Major H G
Maxwell, Mrs A J and infant
Maxwell, Mr and Mrs W
Mevard
McDougall, Mr J
Meacken, Miss
Meysey Thompson, M P Mr
Meysey Thomson, Mrs
MacleodMr N
Mercer Mr S J
Meore Miss F
Moran, Mr E
Mcoen, Ms Mr B
Mrs Franfant
Mr H C Anderson, Mr
Murray, Mr Victor
Murray, Mr J
Nicholsen Mr M
Noormoddin, Mr M
Norman Franks, Capt
Norman Franks, Miss
Norman Franks, Mrs
Nubling, Mrs E J
Nubling, Miss R
Ogilvie, Lady Helen and Maid
Orchard, Mr D S
Owen, Miss
Porker, Mrs
Paitterson, Mr C C
Paige, Mr C P
Parmer, Lady and Miss
Parcy, Mrs and Miss
Paterson, Mr R H
Pertel, Mrs F O and child
Peter, Mr H J
Pieiffer, Mr A J J
Phillips, Mr F E
Porter, Miss R S
Powell, Miss
Protheroe, Miss
Pritchard Major H E
Pogson, Mr F V
Palmer, Mr J H
Powell, Mr A E
Powlitt, Mr A
Pennington, Mr G D
Payne, Mr
Pritchard, Capt D G
Quin, Mr N W
Rumpini, Mrs
Rattray, Maj C
Lambert, Mr F G
Reed, Mr W A
Reid, Mr L
Remington, Mr M B
Ricketts, Maj H
Riggs, Mrs C L
Roberts, Mrs C H and child
Roberts, Mrs J C 2 children and infant
Roffey, Mr and Mrs E
Rountree, Mrs
Rountree, Revd H
Rushton, Mr H G
Reymond, Mr M C
Rao, Mr S S
Rae, Mr W
Raymond, Capt M Cair
Stewart Wilson, Mr C
Stingsby, Mr A M
Surnton, Miss M
Seymour, Mr Jon
Sage, Mrs
Senison, Mr
Sage, Mr H C
Sanders, Capt A R
Sanderson, Mr R
Sargeant, Mr W
Seymour, Mr and Mrs C
Shaw, Mr W S
Sheldon, Mr and Mrs R D
Shepherd, Miss
Sircore, Mr
Shillington, Mr J O
Silk, Mrs A E
Simson, Mrs
Smith, Mr E
Smith, Miss
Smith, Mr and Mrs P V
Stanyon, Mrs H J
Stapledon, Mr G
Stanford, Capt and Mrs F B
Steell, Miss E K
Stothord, Mr C E
Sulivan, Col G D
Sutherland, Mr
Sandys Mr
Sanderson Mr N
Shircore, Mr
Smith, Mr Er
Stevenson, Mr G
Smith, Mr C D
Sparling, Mr N
Sandys, Mrs
Tate, Mrs H S
Tyndall Capt and Mrs and child
Thomson, Mr D A
Thomson, Capt A
Taylor, Mr J
Temple, Mr B
Theobold, two Misses
Todd, Miss
Todd, Miss H
Topham, Mr F D
Totum, Capt H
Turner, Mr J
Turner, Mr H G
Twiss, Maj and Mrs J H
Twiss, Mrs and infant
Tottenham, Maj R L
Triete, Col
Uryuhart, Miss
Vanderkefkone, Mr E
Watson, nurse of Mrs
Walker, Col and Mrs
Walmsley, Mrs W H
Walmsley, Miss
Warburton, Mr W G
Watson Mrs A
Watson, Mrs and infant,
Weir, Mrs
Westmoreland, Brig Gedl C H
Weallens, Col and child
West, Miss
Weir Col and Mrs
Whittin, Maj and Mrs H E
Whitehouse, Mr and Mrs J H
Whitehurst, Miss
Wright, Rev and Mrs J and 2 infants
Whitworth Jones, Capt B
Wylde, Miss
Wrqubrt, Miss
W R Powlett. Mr A
Wilkinson, Capt
Whyte, Mr J A
Wilder, Mr and Mrs
Wilson, Miss
Winter, and Mrs
Walker. Mr F
Word Maj and Mrs A
Young, Miss B H
Zygoanas, Mr A
Young, Miss S H

MR. F. E. C. CARR, who is leaving the Mysore Service, in which he has been employed for the last ten years, for six years as a Deputy Commissioner and for the last four as Inspector-General of Police, has been appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, (Coimbatore) and will take over charge on the 17th instant.

THE case of Colonel James vs. Dr. Fitzgerald Lee, for infringement of copyright of the plaintiff's book, "Strategy," came up last week before the District Judge of Allahabad for disposal. The plaintiff claimed Rs 19,000 as damages, and various other relief. Dr. Lee prayed for an adjournment to enable him to file his defence, which was granted.

BANDRA LAND AND PROPERTY HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Land and Property Holders' Association in Bandra was held on Monday in the premises of the St. Peter's School, where Mr Gostling occupied the chair.

At the outset, Mr. Rajaram Tookaram, Honorary Secretary to the Landholders' Association, said that they had met before to inveigh against the increase in this Land Assessment Tax, when a Committee was appointed to petition the Government. The Collector and the Government were thus petitioned, but nothing came out of it. They were then advised to have recourse to a Court of Law. Bai Cooverbai had in her possession all the legal documents relating to her own land. She had proceeded with this case, not for her own sake, but for the good of the public. She had suffered a great deal and her pocket was also much affected. A distress warrant was attached to all her moveable property in Bombay, which was disposed of by an auction sale. The distress warrant issued by the Collector of Thana gave them an opportunity to file a suit in the name of Cooverbai. In the meantime her property at Bandra was also attached, but it was saved by an order of injunction. She was drifted into a great expense, and only the sum of Rs. 1,200, collected by subscription, remained on hand. Perhaps the suit might lead to appeal to the High Court, and subscriptions must therefore increase. A letter had been addressed to them from Cooverbai who wished to have securities against the costs she endured. The Collector had also issued notices, and insisted on the payment of the increased Tax. They had offered to remit the same under protest, but he had declined to accept it as such.

Mr. Festonji Baxter remarked that they must now petition the Government and send a deputation.

The Secretary:—But we have to contest for the preservation of our rights. We must not appeal to the Government, because it might give in a little, but in a Court we can safeguard our rights.

Mr. Gostling:—You have to fight for your rights. Though I have no personal interest in this, I have formerly subcribed Rs. 250 and am willing to give a further donation of Rs. 250. If you wish to preserve your rights you must subscribe freely.

Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Dubash declared that Cooverbai should be allotted either a certain sum of money to proceed with the case or the entire cost of the case. She would be satisfied if two large landowners gave the required securities. It would be sufficient if Dr. D'Monte could only give the guarantee of cost.

Mr. Gajanand Sadanand Desai said that unstinted praise was due to Bai Cooverbai Muncherji Dubash for the disinterested way with which she had proceeded with the case for the common weal of the Bandra property holders. Mr. Gostling had helped them quite disinterestedly and it was their duty to contribute in proportion to their property. Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusji Bamji opined that the Fund should be collected on the principle of Municipal assesment.

Dr. D'Monte proposed that the Managing Committee should be asked to frame a petition, and present it to the Government, with the request that until the final issue of the case of Cooverbai, the Collector should be prevented from attaching the distress warrant in case of refusal to pay the Tax.

Mr. Kawasji Behramji Patel seconded the above proposition and hoped their just grievances would draw the sympathy of their esteemed Governor. The proposition being then put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

After this it was resolved that a Fund should be collected, and two members of each community should be appointed to gather subscriptions. The meeting was then dissolved.

PASSENGERS PER S S. "R. RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "R. Rubattino," Captain L. Mancini, sails to-morrow. Cabin Passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 8 a m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock, New Disinfecting Station, at 6-30 a.m. (Standard Time), with their luggage and kit:—

Dr G D S Azevedo Rev and Mrs S C Aldrich and 2 children, Mr J O D'Almeida, Mr Bottesella, Rev and Mrs Bennett, Mr Bettoloni, Miss M Bevan, Mr Bellotti, Rev Fr F Da Castelfranco. Miss H Chopin, Mr Cubitosi, Mr Canton, Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mr DeCarolis, Mr DeCresceonzi, Rev Father David, Mr DiMeo, Major and Mrs H T Dennys, Mr Donnarumma, Mr DiMassimo, Miss Davie, Mr and Mrs G Dick Lauder, Rev and Mrs B Evans, Mr and Mrs Fredilla, Major Fraser, Mr and Mrs W Farris, Rev and Mrs J P Graham, Miss Graham, Comandante Garinei, Miss K Gomes, Mr A Gonsalves, Miss A Gomes, Lt W A Grey, Major H W B Hitchins, Rev J W Hall, Miss Heston, Rev and Mrs E C Harris and 2 children, Capt A Hewlett, Dr Harold and Mrs Hendley, Major C E Hendley, Mr and Mrs G A John and child, Master John, Master John, Rev Father Julius, Mrs G W Lawrie, Major and Mrs Lane, Rev A M Laing, Col and Mrs B F Loch, child and nurse, Rev J Mathers, Miss M Mackenzie, Rev and Mrs R Maxwell, child and infant. Mr H A Musser, Mrs D Morgan and infant, Miss Matther, Mr Marzullo, Rev E H Muller, Mrs E H Musser and infant, Mr Munoks, Miss E Newing, Miss E S Oxley, Miss Oxley, Mr R L Price, Capt and Mrs G H Prevost and child, Rev and Mrs Rotte, 3 children and infant, Master Rotte, Mrs Rukhmabai, Mrs C L Sim, Miss Sim, Mr E Schou, Mr Sansoni, Miss F M Skinner, Mr Simonetti, Mr and Mrs C Stead, Mr Stampanoni, Miss J N Saunders, Mr Sorrentino, Rev and Mrs H R Scott, Lt-Col and Mrs O Thackwell, Mrs S P. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr Vitelli, Mr Viraldi, Mr Varoni, Miss E M Wanless, Mrs Wigert, Mrs Wigert, Lt Wilson, Miss C Wyckoff, Miss Wish.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—FEB. 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J T W Leslie, I M S, B
Capt C M Goodbody, I M S, B
Mr A Bfforde, B Cov
Mr S H H Thomas, B
Mr W P Harnett, B
Major R Bonham-Carter, R E, M
Major G A Hawkins, S and T Corps
Major J M Camilleri, 13 Ra
Capt A H Garrett, R E
Capt A H T Rouse, 61 P W O Prs
Capt C L Storr, 84 Sikhs
Capt W H Cox, 109 Inf
Capt G C L Kerans, I M S
Capt J P Smith, 20 Deccan H
Capt G H Newcombe, 1-3 G R
Lieut E R Wyatt, 106 H Prs
Engineer W O Sharvell, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major V G Drake-Brockman, I M S, R, extraordinary leave on M C for 6 mo
Capt C E Bruce, B, furl to 8-11-08
Capt J W Wallace, I M S, B, furl to 1-5-08
Mr L E P Gaskin B Cov 8 mo furl
Mr A W Smart, B, 6 mo M C
Mr D O'Sullivan, B, furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 6 weeks
Mr W G W Souttar, M, 10 days' extraordinary leave
Major C A K Johnson, 1 Lrs, 7 days
Major G Bidie, I M S, 4to 12-10-08
Capt W T F Thompson, 57 Rifles 6 mo M C
Capt R B B Forster, I M S 6 mo
Lieut J Livesay, 103 Gren 1 mo M C
Engineer A H Baker, R I M, 3 mo
Lady Superintendent E A Wildman Q A M N S I 1 year

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C Morgan-Webb, B Cov
Mr H B Wilkins B
Col W St L Chase, V C, C B, assistant adjutant general, Quetta
Col S G D Smith, R A
Major F D Henslowe, 22 Cav
Capt A J V. Betts, I M S
Lieut W D Lindsay, R A
Lieut H G Morell, 36 Jacob's H
Nursing Sister Miss M C Bell, Q A M N S I

TRAIN JEWEL ROBBERY.

Disappearance of Gems Valued at £1,000.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The police are to-day busily investigating the mysterious robbery of jewellery to the value of £1,000 from a trunk belonging to Miss Wickham, Upper George-street, W., while in transit, to London in a great Northern express.

The trunk, it now appears, was placed in the luggage compartment of the through carriage from Harrogate in which Miss Wickham was riding. It was strapped, but not locked, the jewel case being beneath a quantity of clothing.

There was no guard in the luggage depository, which was only a small one, and none of the passengers saw any person approach it, either on the journey or while the carriage was slipped at Doncaster. At the latter station Miss Wickham, it appears, left her compartment for a few minutes.

When the trunk reached Miss Wickham's home it was fully strapped and there was nothing to suggest that it had been tampered with. On its being opened by a maid, however, the contents were found to be disarranged, and the jewel case was lying on the top.

The thief had left behind diamond bracelets and rings of fally the value of those taken.

Apparently the robbery was accomplished in a great hurry, and the thief, after catching a handful of the jewellery, strapped the trunk again.

The police believe that the robbery was effected by an amateur, who had followed Miss Wickham from the house of the relative in Yorkshire with whom she had been staying.

It is stated that a man closely muffled and wrapped in a travelling-rug, occupied a compartment next to that of Miss Wickham's and hurriedly left at a station on the journey.

The stolen gems are family heirlooms.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ORES OF ODDMENTS.

At the conclusion of that more or less exciting period, sale-time, how many cupboards and ward robe drawers and tell tales of bargain lengths of fabric, and oddments of lace, and sundry yards of embroideries, and galloons, fringes, &c! And then comes the task of locating to the best advantage all the odds and ends one has accumulated. This is not really such a simple task as often appears at first sight. Indeed writes a lady correspondent, I have often thought it would not be a bad way of earning a living for the resourceful woman to be an adviser in such situations. If one is a practised hand, thinking of these little adaptations becomes quite easy, but anyone not versed might think for an hour and not arrive at the successful solution. Some women, sad to say, possess accumulations of out-of-date garments, for which they cannot find a good use, whilst all the time perhaps their wardrobe of the moment is decidedly limited. The means to vary it are there, but they cannot untie the knot of how to do it. One may say, Clear them all out to a clothes-dealer, but parting with things for the trifling prices which the ordinary clothes-dealer offers is not a very pleasant process. Certainly there is the latter-day type of dealer, who does things altogether in a different and more elevated way—people who have show-rooms and often take things on commission. But it very often takes a long time to clear out accumulations in that way, I do not believe in hoarding useful coats and skirts. They should be given to folks who need them, and to whom such a gift is often very solid help. But it is the dressy garment that is the bother; one does not like to have it idle, and yet one does not know what to do with it.

SILKS AND TRIMMINGS.

But I was talking of sale wares and what to do with those attractive-looking folds of silk, and velvet, and satin, and lace, trimming, &c., that are gathered together in

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

STAGE THUNDER

Mr. Morley voiced the views of both sides of the House of Commons when he remarked, for Continental ears, that the criticisms of the Anglo-Russian Convention must not be regarded as implying an unfriendly attitude towards Russia. Both political parties heartily welcome the spirit of the Convention. It is only with details that the Opposition find fault. No Englishman needed such a reminder, but it is well to have it placed on record, so that there may be no misunderstanding on the Continent. A misconception so quickly grows, and from such unexpected sources. In the sixties we clapped a pistol to the head of Russia when the nation had no more intention of war than the angels. It grew out of conditions in Poland. Lord John Russell, speaking at a village in Scotland, remarked that by reason of Russia's refusal to restore the Polish Constitution of 1815, as guaranteed—at Russia's request—by the leading Powers of Europe, her title to rule in Poland could no longer be recognised and had, in fact, come to an end. This, unless business were meant, was strong language for a British Minister, even though uttered only in a village in Perthshire.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

For the history of what followed we may turn to the biographer of Sir William White, that ambassador who knew more of the Polish question than all the rest of the British Government put together. Lord John had in Count Ludislas Zamoyski a distinguished Polish friend who loved England, but, loving Poland more, hoped to see a breach between Russia and ourselves, to the end that the freedom of the Poles might be secured. He was delighted with the Blairgowrie speech. "I think," he said, "we shall hear more of it. I am not a betting man, but I have promised to gave £100 to a charity if you do not, within a certain time, embody the most important part of your speech in a despatch." Lord Russell did not exactly commit himself but he remarked, "I don't think that you will have to pay the money." The flaming sentence was embodied in a despatch to our Minister at St. Petersburg. Back came a reply, saying that if the document were to stand it must lead to serious consequences. Lord Granville forthwith recalled the despatch, and struck out the inflammatory passages about Poland and the Czar's title as its King. Whereupon, as Mr. Pope Hennessy said in the Commons, Parliament could not know what had been cut out, but it was easy to see the scar.

TREATY-MAKING.

The secrecy with which the Anglo-Russian Treaty was effected resulted, as Parliament has again been reminded, in its provisions being kept from the House until all was signed, sealed, and delivered. We had a good guess at its contents in the "Times," three weeks ahead, and the text of the Treaty was printed in Russia before we saw anything of it in this country; but the whole Convention was communicated to the Powers before the opinion of Parliament was sought. This is the way of treaty-making. Highly important secret conventions exist of which the average man in Parliament knows nothing. The relations between Parliament and the Cabinet are like the relations between the head of a great business firm and his employees. The latter hew wood and draw water, but the master does the negotiating with the people who keep his business going. When the custom is varied we get an American indulging in what is called "shirt sleeves diplomacy"—shouting from the house-tops the details of what should be private negotiations. He has a rare feast of notoriety while his reign lasts, but that is not long; then he goes out, and not even Venezuela knows him more. Our Foreign Office works in secrecy. What would happen, one wonders, if the private communications of Ambassadors to the Premier and Foreign Minister were made the subject of questions in the House? We should always be at war.

WAR IN SILENCE.

As this expedition against the Afridis reminds us, it is not in treaty-making only that the Government keeps silence. No body outside the War and India Offices dreamed that we were about to embark on another little war, but here we are in the midst of one. The gift for secrecy is not the monopoly of this Government. Five years ago, when the war in South Africa was at its height, England awoke one morning to find that she had had 20,000 men for three months on active service in India, in the Waziristan campaign. It was war in all but name. The character of the engagements was most arduous: the hardest of hill-fighting, with rapid marching and doubling marching; attacks on fortified places and rapid retreats after their reduction, with rear-guard actions as the sequel. But it was not to be called war it was not to be called even an expedition. It was an "active blockade." So anxious was the Government that there should be no mistake as to the character of the work, that, though orders were at first issued for the troops to receive batta and all field allowances, this order was cancelled, and the troops were informed that there would be no medal. All batta which had been paid had to be refunded by the troops.

THOMAS ATKINS INDICTED.

In the sniping operations at which the Afridis are such adepts it is possible that some of our men will pay with their lives for illicit gains which in forgotten days they enjoyed. It is always a mystery how these hillmen get their arms, but the late Sir Montagu Gerard accounted for the disappearance of a good many weapons from British barracks and their reappearance in the hands of the enemy. There seems to have been a regular trade in the transfer of arms. Our men were able to ascertain, through native servants and bazaar-keepers, that if their weapons should happen to be "stolen," it would be worth so much in hard cash to the losers. Hence men had a most unfortunate habit of losing their weapons. Almost invariably it was impossible to convict a man of more than carelessness; he would have to pay the cost of the rifle, which would be something under fifty rupees. He could pay the penalty and still make a profit. The tariff paid by the smugglers of arms ran like this: Long Martini, 250Rs.; carbine, 150Rs.; Snider, 100Rs. That tariff accounts for the presence in native hands of not a few of the rifles now being used at the expense of our force.

WAYS AND MEANS.

That does not account for the ammunition, which the cables are fortunately able to tell us, is short with the natives. They find it scarce and dear since our troops were rearmed with cartridges which the smuggled weapons will not carry. But Indian ingenuity is not exhausted when ammunition can no longer be obtained from the British Army for the shooting of the British Army. Some years ago smugglers were caught in the act of conveying across the frontier a large quantity of cartridge cases. The men were taken before a local magistrate, who knew local customs, and heavily fined. The defendants knew better than to let the matter rest there. They took it on appeal to the High Court at Lahore, where the law is sometimes interpreted according to the letter, and without knowledge of what happens up-country. Here the conviction was quashed. "Cartridge-cases are not ammunition, which must consist of podwer and ball," it was held. The smugglers went their way rejoicing, fully believing that in some way mysterious and highly to be praised corruption had triumphed.

CROCODILES AND PALMS.

"It is well understood that no Indian landscape is complete without a palm tree." Sir Bindon Blood has been telling us recently. There is some truth in the satire, and war correspondents, of whose barring out from the present expedition we have been hearing, are not free from blame in the matter. Earl Minto has let us into the glory of a despatch from the front in which the palm tree flourished. A British force, on one of the innumerable expeditions to the hills, crossed a river, and a war correspondent handed to the censor a despatch telling how crocodiles and plam trees "people" the water and adorn the banks. The officer had no soul for poetry. "My dear chap, there isn't a palm or a crocodile within very many miles," he said. "What does that matter?" answered the correspondent. "The British public must have its crocodile, and it must have its palm tree."

ETERNAL WAR.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who has fought against the people to whom Sir James Willcocks is now administering another lesson, has published some interesting details as to the life of the hill tribes. He sums up the position in a sentence: "Here you find the weapons of the nineteenth century in the hands of savages of the stone age." Every influence, every motive, that provokes the spirit of murder among men implies these mountaineers to deeds of treachery and violence. Their religion breeds a wild and merciless fanaticism; their love of slaughter and plunder is fostered by the spectacle of luxury and opulence which the cities of the plains display. They never last long without a fight. Vendettas as implacable as those of Corsica rage among them. Every man is a warrior, striving to get the better of his fellows. A strong man subdues a weaker, and the two conquer more, who in turn add to their number, and finally they attack a neighbouring khan, and insist that man in whom the spirit of unrest and courage was first manifested. He grows in strength and arms and riches, and the broom is too strong, so that other khans combine in turn to undermine him.

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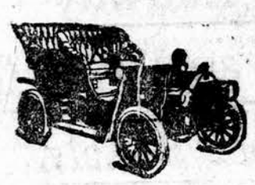

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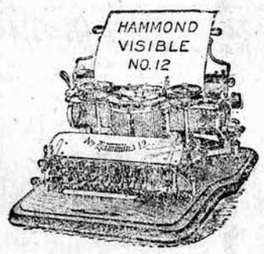

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English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements		Rs. 85	Rs. 69
Do. do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	129
Do. do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	116	82
Do. do	Clock do.	165	132
Do. do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do. do	Clock do.	280	224
Do. do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do. do	Clock do.	375	300
Do. do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do. do	Clock do.	485	388

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Do. do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do. do.	Clock do.	" 75	" 60

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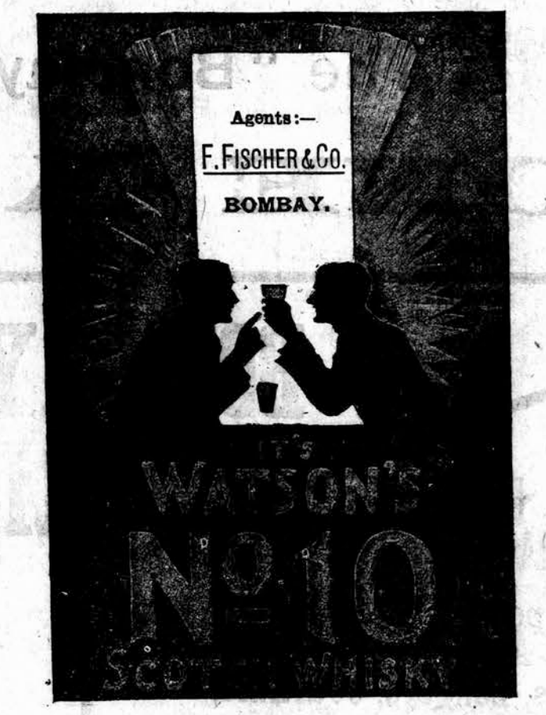

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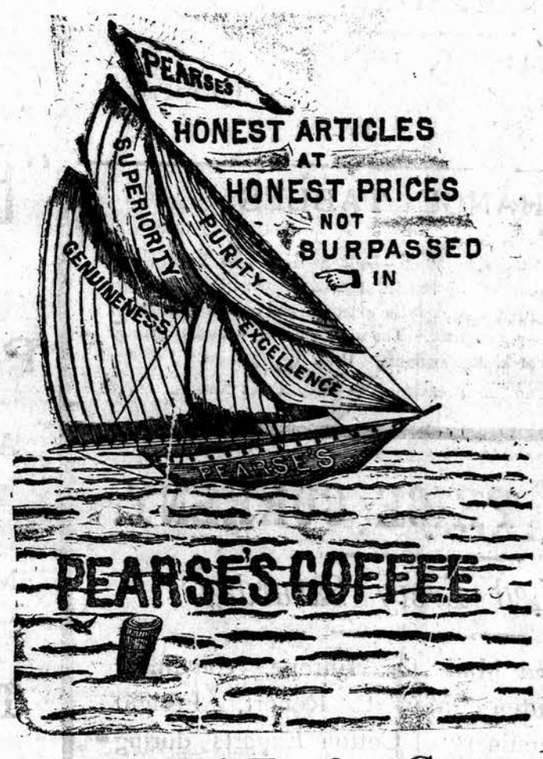

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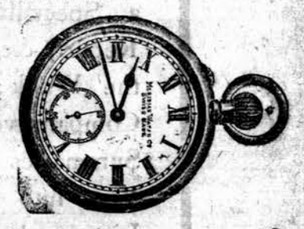

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